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PRICE TWO CENTS.

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The Disposal of Property Seized in the Rebel States.

CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found or brought within the territory now, or hereafter, occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States.

Treasury Department, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil, and all other property found within the limits of States, or parts of States, declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied, or to be hereafter occupied, by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents to reside at such points or places as are, or may be, occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfill the duties devolved upon them, the military and naval authorities, under proper instructions, will render such military protection and aid as may be required, to carry out the intentions of the Department. Persons held to service for life under State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists, embracing the names, sex and condition of such persons, and as near as may be, their respective ages, together with the name of any person claiming their services, which lists shall be in triplicate, one for the military commandant, one for the files of the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. The persons so listed will be organized for systematized labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control. Pay-rolls will be prepared and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the service rendered by the agent, and approved by the military commandant and by the Secretary of the Treasury. An inventory of all horses, mules and other stock, vehicles of transportation, and other property will be carefully made, and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, the packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered, so as to be easily distinguished. An account of all provisions, of whatever character, found on such plantation, will be taken, and such provisions will be used so far as may be necessary for the sustenance of the laborers thereon. Any deficiencies of subsistence will be supplied by the United States Commissary, upon the requisition of the agent to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account. The cotton and other articles then prepared for market, shall be shipped to New-York, and, so far as practicable, by the returning Government transports, and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agent at New-York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A carefully detailed account will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government, and of all expenditures made. Each agent will transmit a weekly report of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate monthly for settlement.

All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commander, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transact his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may maintain, or may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

Disposed of the Question of Fugitive Slaves Escaping from Virginia.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 4, 1861.

To Major-General George B. McClellan, Washington:

General: I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject: Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's forces, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This Department understands that such persons afterwards coming into the City of Washington are liable to be arrested by the City Police, upon the presumption arising from color, that they are fugitives from service or labor. By the fourth section of the Act of Congress, approved Aug. 6, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such hostile employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claim to service or labor. Persons thus employed, and escaping, are received into the military protection of the United States, and their arrest as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by the military arrest of the parties makidg the seizure.

Copies of the communication will be sent to the Mayor of the City of Washington and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided. I am, General, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Our Foreign Relations—Papers Accompanying the President's Message.

The papers relating to foreign affairs, accompanying the President's Message, cover four hundred and twenty-five pages. The volume opens with the circular of Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State, Mr. Black, dated the 28th of February last, addressed to our Ministers abroad, in which, after briefly setting forth the political condition of our country at that time, the following sentences occur:

"It is not improbable that persons claiming to represent the States which have thus attemped to throw off their federal obligations, will seek a recognition of their independence. In the event of such an effort being made, you are expected by the President to use such means as may in your judgment be proper and necessary to prevent its success. Your particular knowledge of our political institutions will enable you to explain satisfactorily the cause of our present domestic troubles and the grounds of the hope still entertained that entire harmony will soon be restored."

Next follows Secretary Seward's circular, dated March 9, also addressed to all the Ministers of the United States. He says he is instructed by the President to inform them that, having assumed the administration of the Government, in pursuance of an unquestioned election, and of the directions of the Constitution, he renews the injunction which the Secretary has mentioned, and relies upon the exercise of the greatest possible diligence and fidelity on their part to counteract and prevent the designs of those who would invoke foreign intervention to embarrass or overthrow the Republic. The President entertains full confidence in the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Government by a firm, yet just and liberal bearing, co-operating with the deliberate and local action of the American people. The Secretary says that any advantage that any foreign nation might derive from a connection it might form with any dissatisfied or disconnected State, or section even, if not altogether illusory, would be ephemeral, and would be overbalanced by the evils it would suffer from a disseverance of the Union, whose manifest policy it must be hereafter, as it always has been heretofore, to maintain peace, liberal commerce and cordial amity with all other nations, and to favor the establishment of a well ordered government over the whole American Continent; nor do we think we exaggerate our National importance when we claim that any political disaster that should befall us, and introduce discord and anarchy among the States that have so long constituted one great, pacific, prosperous nation, under a form of Government which has approved itself to the respect and confidence of mankind, might tend, by its influence, to disturb and unsettle the existing systems of Government in other parts of the world, and arrest the progress of improvement and civilization which marks the era in which we live. The President expects that the Ministers will be prompt in transmitting to the State Department any information they may receive on the subject of the attempts which have been suggested in this communication.

Next followed a circular from Secretary Seward to the Ministers of the United States in Great Britain France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Italy and Denmark, in which he says, "the advocates of benevolent and human progress, encouraged by the slow though marked meliorations of the barbarities of war, which have obtained in modern times, have been recently engaged with much assiduity in endeavoring to effect some modification of the law of nations in regard to the rights of neutrals in maritime war." He recites the diplomatic history of our own country on that subject, and instructs them to ascertain whether those Governments are disposed to enter into negotiations for the accession of the Government of the United States to the declaration of the Paris Congress, with the conditions annexed by that body to the same. If the Governments are so disposed, the Ministers will enter into a Convention to that effect. The Secretary concludes by saying:

"It is presumed that you will need no special explanation of the sentiments of the President on this subject for the purpose of conducting the necessary conferences with the Government to which you are accredited. Its assent is expected on the ground that the proposition is accepted at its suggestion, and in the form it has preferred. For your own information it will be sufficient to say that the President adhered to the opinion expressed by my predecessor, Mr. Marcy. It would be eminently desirable for the good of all nations that the property and effects of private individuals, not contraband, should be exempt from seizure and confiscation by national vessels in the maintenance of the war. If the time and circumstances were propitious to a prosecution of the negotiation with that object in view, he would direct that it should be assiduously pursued, but the season seems to have passed at least for the present. Europe seems once more on the verge of quite general wars. On the other hand a portion of the American people have raised the standard of insurrection and proclaimed a Provisional Government, and through their organs have taken the bad resolution to invite privateers to prey upon the peaceful commerce of the United States. Prudence and humanity combine in persuading the President, under the circumstances, that it is wise to receive the lesser good offered by the Paris Congress without waiting indefinitely in hope to obtain the greater one offered to the maritime nations by the President of the United States."

OUR RELATIONS WITH PRUSSIA.

Mr. Seward, March 22, addressed Mr. Judd, our Minister to Prussia, that, while it is the intention of the President to maintain the sovereignty and rightful authority of the Union everywhere with firmness, as well as discretion, he at the same time relies with great confidence on the working of the agencies the Secretary mentions to restore the harmony and Union of the States; but, to this end, it is of the greatest importance that the disaffected States shall not succeed in obtaining favor or recognition from foreign nations. It is understood, he says, that the so-called Confederate States of America have sent, or are about to send, agents to solicit such recognition in Europe, although there is no special reason for supposing Prussia to be one of the nations to which application will be made. An almost electric political connection, however, exists between the several capitals of Western Europe, and, therefore, some most efficient and unfailing efforts must be put forth directly, and even indirectly, to prevent the success of that ill-starred design. He concludes by saying that these instructions are given because it is our first and most earnest desire and expectation that Minister Judd will avoid all possible forms of offence and irritation, and will, on the other hand, endeavor to establish the most friendly and cordial relations with the Government of the King of Prussia. With this view, Mr. Judd will assure his Majesty that the President and people of the United States entertain sentiments of the highest respect and sincere good will for his Majesty and the people of Prussia.

Ex-Minister Wright, May 8, says:

"I have, since my return, had a long interview with Baron Von Schleinetz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, whilst he expressed the earnest sympathy of his Government with the American people in their present troubles, not only because of the effect of such disturbances upon the commerce of Europe, but also on account of the intimate relations between the two countries, owing to the presence of a large German population in the United States, he gave me the most positive assurances that his Government, from the principle of unrelenting opposition to revolutionary movements, would be one of the last to recognize any *de facto* Government of the disaffected States of the American Union."

In another dispatch Mr. Wright says:

"On receipt of your circular, dated the 20th of April, I immediately called upon Baron Von Schleinetz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had received the proclamation of the President, and he at once promptly informed me that, in his opinion, no apprehension need be entertained as to Prussian subjects engaging under the authority of the so-called Confederate States in fitting out privateers, or in any manner interfering with our commerce."

In another dispatch Mr. Wright says:

"Prussia will take efficient steps to sustain the Government of the United States in the protection of property and commerce, and will do all she can consistently with her obligations to other Governments, to sustain the rigorous action of our Government in maintaining law and order."

It further appears that the Prussian Minister of Commerce issued a notification stating that the equipment of privateers in the ports of this country, is forbidden by the laws of the land, as is known to the mercantile community.

Mr. Judd, Mr. Wright's successor, writes in relation to his presentation to the King, and of his kind reception.

Secretary Seward, Aug. 12th, writes in reply to another communication from Mr. Judd:

"Your conduct in relation to the subject of negotiations for a convention with the Government of Prussia on the subject of the right of neutrals in maritime war, as referred to in that paper, is approved."

OUR RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

Secretary Seward writes to Mr. Sandford, Minister to Belgium, saying:

"The President will not consent, directly or indirectly, to the interposition of any foreign Power in a controversy which is merely a domestic one. Among other things Mr. Seward says Mr. Sandford will not fail to represent to the King of the Belgians, that all the interests of European manufactures and commerce are identified with the promotion of peace and the undisturbed activity of the American people. An act of recognition in favor of a new discontented party would necessarily tend to encourage that party to attempt to establish their separation from the Union by civil war, the consequences of which would be disastrous to all the existing systems of industrial activity in Europe, and, when once they had begun, those consequences would be likely to continue indefinitely; whereas no nation in Europe can hope that their own interests would be as safe and prosperous under any change of government here as they now are and have so long been under the present system."

Mr. Sanford writes, May 10, that he was received by the King on the 8th in solemn audience. In reply to Mr. Sanford's speech, the King spoke but generally of the insurrection in the Southern States. He said he hoped that some peaceful issue would be found, and that the spirit of conciliation would prevail, and then referred to the growing markets they had for their manufactures in the United States.

Mr. Sanford, in another letter, says that he had had a conversation with M. D'Vriere on the subject of the efforts of the Commissioners of the so-called Confederate States to obtain the recognition of the European Powers.

The Belgian Minister informed him that no application had been made to him in this view, nor would it now be entertained if made. The revolution would receive no sanction by any act of Belgium.

Mr. Sanford took his leave, with the repeated assurances that no countenance would be given in any form to the rebellion in Southern States.

Secretary Seward, Aug. 5, writes to Mr. Sanford:

"There is no especial urgency on our part for the consideration, by the Belgian Government, of our proposition to accede to the declaration of the Congress of Paris, before the similar propositions, submitted to the British and French Governments, shall have been acted upon by them; although we hold ourselves ready to carry overtures into effect when the Belgian Government shall desire."

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Secretary Seward to Mr. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, April 6, says:

"The actual condition of affairs in Mexico is so imperfectly understood here that the President finds it very difficult to give particular and practical directions for the regulations of Mr. Corwin's conduct during his mission. Mr. Seward finds the archives here full of complaints against the Mexican Government for violations of contracts, and spoliations and cruelties practiced against American citizens. It is not the intention of the President to send forward such claims at the present moment. He willingly defers the performance of a duty, which at any time may seem ungracious, until the incoming Administration in Mexico shall have had time, if possible, to cement its authority, and reduce the yet disturbed elements of society to order and harmony. You will, however, be expected, in some manner which will be marked with firmness, as well as liberality, to keep the Government there in mind that such of these claims as shall be found just will, in due time, be presented and urged upon its consideration. The President does not expect Mr. Corwin to allude to the origin or causes of our domestic difficulties in his intercourse with the Government of Mexico, although that Government will rightfully as well as reasonably ask what are his expectations of their course and of their end. On the contrary, the President will not suffer the representatives of the United States to engage in any discussion of the merits of these difficulties in the presence of foreign Powers, much less even to invoke even their censure against those of our fellow-citizens who have arrayed themselves in opposition to its authority. The success of this Government in conducting affairs to that consummation may depend in some small degree on the action of the Government and people of Mexico, in this new emergency. The President could not fail to see that Mexico, instead of being benefited by the prostration or obstruction of Federal authority in this country, would be exposed by it to new and fearful dangers. On the other hand, a continuation of anarchy in Mexico must necessarily operate as a seduction to those who are conspiring against the integrity of the Union to seek strength and aggrandizement for themselves by conquests in Mexico and other parts of Spanish America. Thus, even the dullest observer is at last able to see, what was long ago distinctly seen by those who are endowed with any considerable perspicuity, that peace, order, constitutional authority, in each and all of the several Republics of this continent, are not exclusively an interest of one or more of them, but a common and indispensable interest of them all.

In the course of the instructions Secretary Seward said:

"You may possibly meet agents of this projected Confederacy busy in preparing some further revolution in Mexico. You will not fail to assure the Government of Mexico that the President never has, nor can ever have any sympathy with such designs in whatever quarter they may arise, or whatever character they may take on. In view of the President's temper and political habits, and the opinions of the Mexican people, the President can scarcely believe that the disaffected citizens of our own country, who are now attempting a dismemberment of the American Union, will hope to induce Mexico to aid them by recognizing the assumed independence which they have proclaimed, because it seems manifest to him that such an organization of a distinct Government, once that part of the present Union which adjoins Mexico, would, if possible, be fraught with evils to that country, more intolerable than any which the success of those desperate measures could inflict, even upon the United States. At the same time it is manifest that the existing political organization in this country affords the surest guarantee Mexico can have that her integrity, union and independence will be respected by the people of the American Union. The President, however, expects that you will be watchful of such designs as I have thus described, however improbable they may seem, and that you will use the most effective measures in your power to counteract any recognition of the projected Confederate States by the Mexican Government, if it shall be solicited."

Mr. Seward says in conclusion:

"The President trusts that your mission, manifesting these sentiments, will reassure the Government of Mexico of his best disposition to favor their commerce and their internal improvements. He hopes, indeed, that your mission, assuming a spirit more elevated than one of merely commerce and conventional amity—a spirit disinterested and unambitious, earnestly American in the continental sense of the word, and fraternal in no affected or mere diplomatic meaning of the term, while it shall secure the confidence and good-will of the Government of Mexico, will mark the inauguration of a new condition of things, directly conducive to the prosperity and happiness of both nations, and ultimately auspicious to all other Republican States throughout the world."

Mr. Corwin writes May 29:

"I deem it of the very first importance that our Consuls at every port on the Gulf of Mexico should be at their respective posts with careful and specific instructions as to their treatment of vessels sailing under the flag of the Confederate States, or having papers from ports within those States, made out by officers under their authority. Should the relations now existing, or which may hereafter exist, between the United States and the seceding States be such as to require of me any specific act in relation to such state of things, I beg to be advised of it by the Department as early as possible.

The present Government of Mexico is well affected towards us in our present difficulties, but for obvious reasons will be unwilling to enter into any engagement which might produce war with the South, unless protected by promise of aid from the United States."

And on the 29th of June, Mr. Corwin writes:

"The present time is most propitious for securing the advantages and preventing the evils which I have suggested. The Government here feels the strongest sympathy with the United States.

It has been my constant endeavor since my arrival here to possess the Mexican mind of the true cause of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the dangers to this Republic, which will result from any unfavorable termination of them. I am quite sure that while this Government will endeavor to preserve peaceful relations with all the European Powers on fair terms, it regards the United States as its true and only reliable friend, in any struggle which may involve the national existence. That this should be so is somewhat remarkable when engendered in the general Mexican mind by the loss of Texas, which they attribute to our citizens, and the compulsory cession of territory, which was a consequence of our war with them."

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Secretary Seward writes to Mr. Adams, our Minister to Great Britain. In the course of his instructions he says:

"The President neither looks for nor apprehends any actual and permanent dismemberment of the American Union, especially by a line of latitude. The improvement of our many channels of intercourse, and the perfection of our scheme of internal exchanges, and the incorporation of both of them into a great system of foreign commerce, concurring with the gradual abatement of the force of the only existing cause of alienation, have carried us already beyond the dangers of division in that form. The so-called Confederate States, therefore, in the opinion of the President, are attempting what will prove a physical impossibility, necessarily they build the structure of their new government upon the same principle by which they seek to destroy the Union, viz.: the right of each individual member of the Confederacy to withdraw from it at pleasure and in peace."

In another part the Secretary says;

"In short, all your arguments must belong to one of three classes, viz.: First, arguments drawn from the principles of public law and natural justice, which regulate the intercourse of equal States; secondly, arguments which concern equally the honor, welfare and happiness of the discontented States, and the honor, welfare and happiness of the whole Union; thirdly, arguments which are equally conservative of the rights and interests, and even sentiments of the United States, and just in their bearings upon the rights, interests and sentiments of Great Britain and all other nations."

And again Mr. Seward says:—

"The President would regard it as inconsistent with his habitually high consideration for the Government and people of Great Britain to allow me to dwell longer on the merely commercial aspects of the question under discussion. Indeed he will not for a moment believe that upon the consideration of merely financial gain that the Government could be induced to lend its aid to a revolution designed to overthrow the institutions of this country, and involving ultimately the destruction of the liberties of the American people.

The President will not dwell on the pleasing recollection that Great Britain not yet a year ago manifested by marked attention to the United States, her desire for a cordial reunion which, all ancient prejudices and passions being buried, should be a pledge of mutual interest and sympathy forever thereafter. The United States are not indifferent to the circumstances of common descent, language, customs, sentiments, and religion, which recommend a closer sympathy between themselves and Great Britain than either might expect in its intercourse with any other nation. The United States are one of many nations which have sprung from Great Britain herself. Other such nations are rising up in various parts of the globe. It has been thought by many who have studied the philosophy of modern history profoundly, that the success of the nation thus deriving their descent from Great Britain, might, through many ages, reflect back upon that kingdom the proper glories of its own great career. The Government and people of Great Britain may mistake their commercial interests, but they cannot become either unnatural or indifferent to the impulses of an undying ambition to be distinguished as the leaders of the nations in the wars of civilization and humanity."

Next follows the correspondence of Mr. Dallas and Secretary Seward, in the course of which the former speaks of his interview with Lord John Russell, saying:

"His Lordship assures me in great earnestness there was not the slightest disposition, on the part of the British Government, to grasp at any advantage which might be supposed to arise from the unpleasant domestic difference in the United States, but on the contrary, that they would be highly gratified if those differences were adjusted, and the Union restored to its former unbroken position."

Minister Adams writes to Mr. Seward, May 17, announcing his safe arrival at London, &c., to which Mr. Seward replies that:

"This Government considers that our relations in Europe have reached a crisis, in which it is necessary for it to take a decided stand, on which not only its immediate measures, but its ultimate and permanent policy, can be determined and defined. At the same time it neither means to menace Great Britain nor to wound the susceptibility of that or any other European nation. That policy is developed in this paper."

After instructing Mr. Adams on the subject of the blockade, etc., Mr. Seward says;

"As to the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, it is not to be made a subject of technical definition. It is, of course, direct recognition to publish an acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of a new Power. It is direct recognition to receive its Ambassadors, Ministers, Agents or Commissioners officially. A concession of belligerent rights is liable to be construed as a recognition of them. No one of these proceedings will pass unquestioned by the United States in this case."

Mr. Adams, in a subsequent dispatch, details his interview with Lord John Russell, remarking that Lord Russell said "he did not himself know what he was to say. If it was expected of him to give any pledge of an absolute nature that his Government would not at any future time, no matter what the circumstances might be, recognize an existing State in America. It was more than he could promise," etc.

In the course of the correspondence Mr. Seward says;

"The British Government can never expect to induce the United States to acquiesce in her assumed position of this Government as divided in any degree in the powers for war more than for peace. At the same time, if Her Majesty's Government shall continue to practice absolute forbearance from any interference in our domestic affairs, we shall not be captious enough to inquire what name it gives to that forbearance, or in what character it presents itself before the British nation in doing so. We hold ourselves entitled to regard the forbearance as an act of a friendly power, acting unconsciously of a domestic disturbance among us of which friendly States can take no cognizance. On this point our views are not likely to undergo any change. In maintaining this position, we are sure we do nothing derogatory from the dignity of the British Government, while we inflexibly maintain and preserve the just rights and the honor of the United States:

The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain is voluminous. A few points only are above given in the hurried abstract,—other questions besides that of recognizing the Southern Confederacy and maritime rights included.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Burlingame, our Minister to Austria,—drawing his instructions to a close, saying:

"You will on all occasions represent that the interests of Europe and of mankind demand peace, and especially peace on this Continent. Thereby is the only guarantee of peace. Intervention would be war, and disunion would be only endless war."

Ex-Minister Jones writes to Secretary Seward, April 15:

"I presented the copy of the Inaugural Address of the President to Count Rechberg, on the 8th day of April, and at the same time verbally communicated, in accordance with the instructions contained in said dispatch, the views and opinions of my Government on the present disturbed condition of its domestic affairs, and the aspect in which it wished them to be regarded by the Government of Austria.

He replied that Austria hoped to see us reunited, that she was not inclined to recognize *defacto* Governments anywhere; her opinions had been made however, and her Ministers and Consuls in America instructed fully on the subject; that no application had yet been made to Austria for recognition as an independent sovereignty by any portion of the Confederacy of the United States, and he was of opinion that as the views of Austria would soon be known on the subject, no such application would be made. Should it be otherwise, however, he would notify the legation, and the subject could be resumed.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The correspondence with France is voluminous. In a letter from Ex-Minister Faulkner to Secretary Seward, the former, in detailing his conversation with M. Thouvenal, says:

"M. Thouvenal, in his reply, said that no application had yet been applied to him by the Confederate States in any form for the recognition of their independence; that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions, as might be seen by its tardiness in recognizing the new kingdom of Italy; that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be decided for the benefit of the people of the North and South, as well as for the interests of France, and the United States might rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action would be taken on that subject by the Emperor. But whilst he gave utterance of these views he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of *de facto Governments* to recognition when a proper case was made out for the decision of foreign Powers. Here the official interview ended.

The correspondence on this point has already been published.

Secretary Seward to Minister Dayton, May 30, says:

"I first desire that M. Thouvenel may be informed that this Government cannot but regard any communications held by the French Government, even though unofficial, with the agents of the insurrectionary movement in this country, as exceptional and injurious to the dignity and honor of the United States. They protest against this intercourse, however, not so much on that ground as on another. They desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Government of France, and would therefore, if possible, refrain from complaint; but it is manifest that even an unofficial reception of the emissaries of disunion has a certain though measured tendency to give them a prestige which would encourage their efforts to prosecute a civil war destructive to the prosperity of this country and aimed at the overthrow of the Government itself. It is earnestly hoped that this protest may be sufficient to relieve this Government from the necessity of an action in the unpleasant subject to which it related.

Secondly—The United States cannot for a moment allow the French Government to rest under the delusive belief that they will be content to have the Confederate States recognized as a belligerent power by States with which this nation is amity. No concert of action among foreign States so recognizing the insurgents, can reconcile the United States to such a proceeding, whatever may be the consequence of resistance.

Thirdly—The President turns away from these points of apprehended difference of opinion between the two Governments, to notice other and more agreeable subject.

The tone of Mr. Thouvenel's conversation is frank, generous and cordial, and this Government feels itself bound by new ties to France when her Emperor avows his desire for the perpetual union of the States. Especially does this Government acknowledge that it is profoundly moved by the declaration of His Majesty, that he would be willing to act as mediator in the civil strife that unhappily convulses our country. These expressions of good will are just what have been expected from the Emperor of France.

This Government desires that His Majesty may be informed that it indulges not the least apprehension of a dissolution of the Union in this painful controversy. A favorable issue is deemed certain. What is wanted is, that the war may be as short, and attended by as few calamities at home, and as few injuries to friendly nations as possible. No mediation could modify in the least degree the convictions of policy and duty under which this Government is acting; while foreign intervention, even in the friendly form of mediation, would produce new and injurious complications.

Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward, May 30, says:

I am happy to say there is no disposition manifested here, so far as I have observed, to favor the rebellion in our Southern States, or to encourage them as an independent Power. All recognition of rights on their part is for commercial purposes only. But the Government of France cannot, it says, look at this rebellion as a small matter;—that, embracing as it does, a large section and many States, they cannot apply to it the same reasoning as if it were an unimportant matter or confined to a small locality. M. Thouvenal says he has had no application from the Southern Commissioners for any purpose of recognition, and he does not know even that such persons are or have been in Paris.

Mr. Dayton writes to Mr. Seward, Nov. 7:

"Your dispatch, No. 68, informs me of Mr. Adams' communication of an intended counter-proposition to be made by England and France to our Government, in respect to Mexican affairs. Of this I had heard before, and it made me less anxious as to the question here, for the fact that a counter-proposition has to be made and answered, would, of necessity, as I thought, occupy time and give the United States a chance for reflection and perhaps action. The prompt consummation of the matter in London has rather taken me by surprise. I fear that some misunderstanding of each other's meaning may have occurred on the part of Mr. Adams and Earl Russell, or one of them. At all events, a point has been reached at a much earlier day than an intimation of such intended proposition led me to anticipate.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Nr. Seward sends instructions to Mr. Schurz, our Minister to Spain, in which he says:

"The President, in the absence of all information, is left to conjecture what are the influences upon which the so-called Confederate States rely to induce Her Catholic Majesty's Government to grant their disloyal applications. The high considerations which he entertains for Her Majesty enables him to assume that the appeal taken from this Government to her royal favor proceeds, in part at least, on the ground that the revolutionizers affect to have suffered opposition and wrong at the hands of the Government of the United States, which entitles them to the sympathy of the Queen of Spain, if not to redress through her intervention. Her Catholic Majesty's Government has not been addicted to such intervention hitherto, and the wisdom of its forbearance is seen in the revival of the energies of that great and honored nation, which now seems renewing a felicitous career. The President, however, will not rely merely on the forbearance of any foreign power, not even on that of the Government of Spain.

Ex-Minister Preston, April 22, writes:

"An interview has taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself in reference to the subject embraced in your circular. In conformity with your instructions, I presented the Inaugural Address of the President, as expressive of his policy towards the seceding States, and read to him your dispatch, saying that the Administration conceived that the unhappy differences existing in America owed their origin to popular passions, and were of a transient character, and that the President was well assured of the speedy restoration of the harmony and unity of the Government.

The Minister replied with courtesy, expressing pain at the posture of affairs in the United States, but said that her Majesty's Government was informed that extensive military and naval preparations were making in the North to enforce the Federal supremacy in the South, and that the consequences were to be decided. I replied that I felt assured his information was erroneous."

The Secretary of Legation, Perry, June 2, in writing to Mr. Seward, says:

"The result of the interview with Mr. Calderon may be regarded by the President as decisive in regard to Spain. Much had been done previously, but it was brought to a termination yesterday. The Minister of State not only renewed to me the assurances

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM REBELDOM.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT PICKENS.

More Detailed Accounts from Rebel Sources.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A PRIVATEER.

Interesting Melange of Facts, Rumors and Opinions.

FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

The Louisville *Journal* extracts the following dispatches regarding the fight at Pensacola from the Mobile *Register* of Nov. 22. They furnish some fuller details than were given by the telegrams we have already copied from the Richmond *Dispatch*. The correspondent of the *Register* telegraphs, under date of Nov. 22:

"This morning at precisely 10 o'clock by my timepiece, without warning or intimation, the guns of Fort Pickens opened on the gunboat *Nelms*, steamer *Time*, and the little *Cushman*—the two latter lying at the foot of Central Wharf, the *Nelms* in the basin of the dry dock.

The Federals fired a number of guns before our batteries replied; when they opened, under the joint explosions, the earth and water seemed agitated at their terrible voices. The houses of Pensacola shook at the earthquake voices of innumerable batteries, and soon the buildings by the water side, the sandy beach and the long wharves, projecting far into the bay, were thronged with soldiers, citizens, strangers and ladies, under such excitement as only war's dangers and alarms could produce.

The gunboat *Nelms*, in command of Lieut. Munston, of the Louisiana Infantry, quit the basin under a shower of shot and shell, and proceeded in the direction of the Floridians, who are stationed at or near Town Point, on the main land, and opposite the city. From a front position on the bay, we witnessed her departure from the yard; the enemy for many minutes devoted their whole energies to her destruction, bomb-shells and rifle balls falling like Autumn leaves over and around her. Once we thought a bomb had fallen on her deck. She was almost hid from view by smoke; fortunately it overreached her, causing only a slight disfiguration of her railing. She fired from her little piece two shots at Billy Wilson's batteries, and proceeded on to the Florida camp.

Eleven o'clock A. M.—The *Nelms* has arrived at her wharf, and Capt. Keys reports the facts as above stated, except that he is not certain whether it was the sand batteries or Fort Pickens opened the ball. Whether Billy or Brown, they were in dead earnest. The steamer *Time* still occupies her position apparently unhurt. Had the effort been made, it is thought by those on the *Nelms* she might have got out and come to the city. Of this we will probably learn more when Capt. Wingate comes up.

The fleet, consisting of the *Colorado* and *Niagara*, it is thought, and a gunboat, have moved down from Wilson's camp to the mouth of the bar, and are, as well as we can discern, delivering broadsides at Fort McRae. Up to this hour, we had no messenger from the Yard, save a little newsboy, who, according to his own story, 'cut stick' at the first gun.

Twelve o'clock.—Fort Pickens and the Island batteries are answering our guns with ferocity. Our forts and batteries replied with equal alacrity—we trust to God with killing effect. There is no abatement in the city excitement, and every now and then a shout from citizens and soldiers falls on the ear. Preparations are making by some to send their sick families up the road. No fears are entertained of the enemy's success.

Two o'clock.—Mr. Myers has arrived; he left the Yard at 11 o'clock. The steamer *Time*, it is thought, is not much injured, but under range of the enemy's big guns. Her loss just now is unbearable; steam power in the bay is quite limited. Capts. Lanier and Crump have all their teams strung out, and communication with the lines will be kept up by wagon trains. The *Colorado* and *Niagara* are still thundering away at the Barancas and Fort McRae.

Five o'clock.—Another gentleman from just below says that it was reported among the outer camps that the wife of a Sergeant-Major had been killed in the Yard.

A dispatch says our guns and batteries have suffered no injury.

The firing is still heavy on both sides.

The frigates have changed their position and are not discernible from the city.

Pensacola, Saturday noon, Nov. 23, 1861.—The bombardment commenced again this morning from the enemy's side at 11 o'clock. Our batteries instantly replied, and ever since has been incessant firing, but with what effect we are unable to ascertain, as there has been no reliable messenger from the Yard. Of course there are rumors, and absurd ones at that, flying in every direction.

Our loss up to the present time is only five killed and twelve wounded. The loss has been generally at Fort McRae. Col. Villipigne, of the Georgia and Mississippi Regiment, is among the latter; his wound is slight.

The steamer *Time* was spirited away last night from the Yard; the Yankees knew nothing of her escape until this morning. She has marks of being rather roughly handled, though not severely damaged. Several rifle shots passed through her upper works. Her machinery is uninjured. She had on board a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster stores, which are unharmed.

A gentleman from Warrington and the Navy-yard has just come up. He left at 3 o'clock, and reports that one or two persons had been killed at the Yard and that some of the buildings had been materially injured. A long train of Government wagons had just entered the Yard when the firing commenced. A number of animals were killed—the darkies quit their teams, and such a scramble for safe places was never witnessed since that of Bull Run.

At 2 o'clock, some houses in the Yard, or below it, are on fire. The enemy are throwing hot shot. There are but few wooden buildings in the Yard. It is said a number of them are slightly injured.

The fleet have been pretty much all day paying their respects to the Yard and the batteries at Warrington.

Gen. Bragg visited the batteries yesterday after the action commenced. He expresses himself delighted with men and guns, and is confident of success.

Several sail of vessels are in sight—one of them a large steam frigate.

I have just learned by the glass that the fire in Warrington is the Baptist Church.

P. S. The Episcopal Church and the new Marine Barracks are on fire, as well as we can make out with the glass.

I forgot to mention in the proper place that the enemy ceased firing yesterday evening at six o'clock. Gen. Bragg stopped only on account of a severe storm of rain and wind.

Pensacola, Monday, Nov. 25.

Everything is unusually quiet. The enemy's shipping keep beyond our range. No additional fleet has arrived. Our killed and wounded on Friday, by the caving of the magazine at Fort McRae, numbered eleven persons. No casualties since."

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia North American, Dec. 5.

A responsible and trustworthy Union man, long a resident of Charleston, and who has had unusual opportunities to learn the exact condition of things in South Carolina, left that city recently. He furnishes us with some valuable information on the state of affairs in that part of the South, which we condense. First, it is certain that the blockade is frequently, if not constantly, violated at Charleston, not only by the inland channels to Edisto, St. Helena and other inlets, but mainly by the Maffit, or northern channel of Charleston harbor. They are certain of twelve feet water by this channel, and, as the blockading fleet lies in the main ship channel, some six or seven miles southward from Fort Sumter, our ships are too far from the northern channel to pursue the rebel vessels successfully. The privateer *Gordon* came in by this channel early in the Summer, at mid-day, and went out the same way on October 12th, with Mason and Slidell on board. She has since come in by the Edisto inlet and inland route, and now lies at Charleston. Within a few weeks past the brig *West Indian*, with naval stores; the bark *Helen*, (formerly the *Rowena*, of Philadelphia,) also with naval stores; the new schooner *Gen. Ripley*, with rice; with others of less note, have gone out by the same channel. The *Nashville* also went on Oct. 26, taking a crowd of naval officers and cadets for the officering of prizes or privateers, if any could be caught or engaged to act as privateers. The steamer *Isabel* is now thoroughly fitted up, loaded with near 1,000 bales of cotton, and lies in Ashley River, ready to run the blockade at the first opportunity, and the schooner *Prince of Wales* is also loading with cotton for the same purpose. Evidently something must be done with this Maffit channel, if there is to be a blockade at all.

As to the Confederate forces on the coast of South Carolina, there are three regiments from North Carolina, with a battalion of artillery, and five to eight South Carolina regiments on the railroad toward Savannah, mainly at Coosawhatchie. With the Georgia troops, there are in all about twelve thousand men within easy reach of Beaufort and of Hilton Head Island. Most of the South Carolina troops, numbering thirteen regiments, are still in Virginia. An

Charleston, there is Col. Orr's Regiment on Sullivan's Island, near twelve hundred strong, the Fourth Brigade, sixteen hundred strong, and the reserves doing duty in the city, about two thousand strong. These last are men of 45 to 50 years of age. The battalion of regulars, about four hundred strong, is also on Sullivan's Island; making in all about five thousand two hundred available for the defence of Charleston. In the forts, Moultrie and Sumter, there are in addition four or five companies of artillerists. Col. Orr's regiment had a large sick list, no less than 535 being reported sick a week since. There are now very few troops above Charleston on or near the coast, the movement of all that can be moved being rapid toward Beaufort and Charleston. There are probably but two or three thousand more available to send to the coast toward Savannah, without weakening Charleston.

There is a general armament of small boats at Charleston, and five new gunboats are building. The mosquito fleet of Tatnall has been up there two or three times, but it is now all below Beaufort.

The condition of the lower coast district is evidently one of great disorder and alarm. Many of the planters are burning their cotton, gin-houses and gathered crops. The names of two planters are given in the *Courier* of Friday, the 29th, as having made this patriotic sacrifice, and the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, the 30th, has the following telegram from Charleston:

"Charleston, Nov. 29.—The patriotic planters of the seabord are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Those who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves have authorized the military authorities, to save their crops from the ravages and lust of the enemy, to destroy everything before them. The plantations on North Edisto and its neighborhood, are now in one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties from below unite in saying that everything is wrapped in one vast flame."

This does not look as though much confidence was felt in the future maintenance of Confederate authority, however discouraging it may be as to the sanity of the planters themselves.

They are confident, at Charleston, that they can gather forces rapidly enough to meet us at any point on the mainland we may choose, at least, with equal numbers. Drawing from Georgia and North Carolina pretty freely, and expecting to have soon a portion of their own men in Virginia to count upon, they are perfectly quiet now, and have not yet withdrawn a single company from the general Confederate service.

Their local preparations for defence are more successful than is generally supposed. A new battery is in course of erection on Sullivan's Island, one on James' Island, and a line of intrenchments near the same place two miles long. There are two powder mills in the Pickens district, one in North Carolina, and an abundance of powder at Charleston and elsewhere. Arms are also abundant, the great stock in the arsenal and the late importations by the *Bermuda* and *Fingal* being sufficient to arm everybody. The *Bermuda* brought about 3,000, of which Charleston got about 1,500, and the *Fingal* brought 12,500 superior Enfield rifles, entering at Savannah on Wednesday, Nov. 13. Percussion caps are made in Charleston, and cannon are also cast, and rifled, a foundry establishment having fully three hundred men at work at the business, and a successful percussion cap making machine in operation. All other military equipments are abundantly made.

Provisions are abundant and cheap. The *Courier* of Nov. 29 quotes flour at $10 to $11; bacon and hams 32 cents per lb.; salt $10 per sack; brown sugar 8 to 12 cents; no coffee to be had, and cotton 8 cents for upland. Generally provisions are cheaper and more abundant than is supposed at the North, throughout all the South Atlantic States.

The tone of confidence held by South Carolina Secessionists, as well as by all those seen by our informant in other States, leads to the belief that secession is not to be killed short of a triumph over the Confederate army in front of Washington. Coast expeditions, all there declare themselves confident, will not so cripple their power as to induce them to yield.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Charleston, S. C., papers of the 27th, and Richmond papers of the 30th, have been received in Washington. The *Mercury* says that reinforcements from Charleston are going forward from that city to Savannah, that Fort Pulaski is not only impregnable, but that the Hessians will be compelled to fly before its guns from Tybee Island.

It is intimated that an attack would be made upon our forces, and that, instead of old whalers, some of our best navy ships would be sunk in the mouth of the river.

They are evidently in low spirits in Richmond. The forlorn conclusion seems, from the tone of the Press, to be, that they can do nothing in Virginia towards whipping us this Winter, and take consolation from the conclusion to which they have erroneously arrived, that our forces are in a similar predicament. A general suspension of hostilities is anticipated. The removal of Jeff. Davis' 'Congress' to a more Southern latitude is regretted, and a general despondency pervades the Press, and, it would seem, the people also. Richmond is evidently in sackcloth, and they are beginning to fear that it may be in ashes before long."

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* publishes the following private letter:

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 30, 1861.

Dear Friends: It is a long time since I have heard from you, and I suppose it is a long time since you have heard from me. I sent a letter by express some time ago, but it came back to me again. I also sent one out by the steamer *Nashville*, which left this port last Saturday night, but whether that or this letter will ever reach you, is more than I can tell. I will tell you how I am going to try to send this—the privateer *Sallie* brought in a prize here last Sunday, and her passengers are boarding here at the house where I am. I asked one of them to take a letter out with him to Cuba and mail it for me; he said he would, and that he was going to leave in the morning.

The times are dull enough here now, and as there is comparatively nothing doing at the stores, they close from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. There is nothing doing except for the army. There are very few goods in the city now, and what there are, are bringing just what they choose to ask for them. I will give you a list of some articles and their prices: Cotton flannel, 50 to 62 cents per yard; coarse cloths, any price; blankets, none to be had; shoes—coarse brogans—none to be had—last sold at $3 per pair; bacon, 25 cents per pound; ham, 37½ cents per pound; butter, 50 cents per pound; and most other things (except rice) in proportion. Every luxury that we used to have from abroad is dispensed with now. We have had no cold weather here yet, but it is nearly time for a frost. It is expected that some visitors from the North will be down this way before long, and arrangements are making to give them a warm reception. The coast is very well fortified. The prisoners were moved up from Castle Pinckney yesterday to their old quarters in the jail, and they are going to fortify the castle.

If the United States troops do no better in time to come than they have as yet, I think the war will be a short one, for I have not known of their being victorious as yet but once, (at Hatteras,) and the battle of Manassas was a great defeat, and a most shameful affair on the Federal side; but probably the newspaper accounts printed at the North and South do not agree first-rate. I should like to see a Northern paper very much, but there is no such thing here. Some say the war will be a long one, and some say it will be short—there are all kinds of conjectures—but I hope it may be short. The worst thing that can befall a Government is civil war, and this I believe to be the worst kind of one. It is like brother fighting against brother. There are a great many people here that have very near relations and friends in the North. I think it would have been far better for the United States Government to have let the South gone, and I think they will repent yet that they did not.

A correspondent communicates the following to the Boston *Journal*:

"By the arrival of Capt. Bartlett from Charleston, we learn that the brig *B. K. Eaton*, of Searsport, Capt. Wilson C. Nichols, was captured by the rebel pirate *Sallie*, on the 30th October, near Abaco. The brig was sunk, and Capt. Nichols and crew are now in Charleston jail, all well.

Capt. Bartlett reports provisions very scarce and high-priced, and the soldiers suffering for clothing. The greatest activity prevails in fortifying the city."

A REBEL SCHOONER AT ST. THOMAS.

The *Tidende*, of Oct. 30, published at St. Thomas, notices the arrival, at that port, of the rebel schooner *Emily Tenbroock*. When she first entered port she was flying the Confederate flag, but a boat from H. M. steamship *Heimdal* at once visited her, and the British ensign was speedily substituted. The *Tenbroock* produced the following clearance papers:

Custom House,
District and Port of Savannah, C. States.

These are to certify that John D. Tenbroock, master or commander of the schooner called the *Emily Tenbroock*, burthen 58 65-95 tons, mounted with no guns, navigated with eight men, ... built, and bound for St. Thomas, hath here laden and taken on board a cargo of rice, viz.:

Forty-five half casks, } Rice.
Two hundred and } Rice.
ninety-six bags, }

W. Goodwin,
Dep. Collector.

And entered and cleared his vessel according to law.

Given under our hands and seals of office at Savannah, the 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the first year of the Independence of the *Confederate* States of America.

Naval Officer:
None at the
Port.

The *Tidende* says of the document:

"The clearance, it is evident, has originally been one intended for the use of the United States Federal Government, as that which we italicise on the second line at the top, is added in and written with red ink, and the word "United," at the bottom, erased, and the word "Confederate" which we also italicise, is written with red ink over the top. The question will, no doubt, be asked by many, of how much value would a document thus interlined, erasures made, and other words substituted, possess in a court of law. It may be proper for us here to say, that the schooner, as our marine list shows, was entered at our Custom-house as a British schooner, on the face of the sea pass here granted her. Her cargo has since been sold and landed. The matter, as we understand, has caused an active correspondence between the United States Consul and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul."

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Memphis papers state that the members of the rebel Legislature of Tennessee have been called to an account for the bridge-burning propensities of their constituents. They all unite in condemning the acts, and protest that their people are devotedly loyal to the Confederate Government. They ascribe the burning to a few extreme men, acting without concert and contrary to the motives and consciences of the mass of the people. A resolution was introduced to give the East Tennessee members who were not present an opportunity to place themselves right on the record. The New-Orleans *Picayune* feels convinced, from the protestations of the members from East Tennessee, that "the apprehension that the Unionists there were in a general conspiracy to resist the Southern authorities and make open cause with Lincoln," is unfounded. It is certain "the disaffection in East Tennessee is not extensive or concerted, and will be easily managed and repressed." The bridges, we presume, will not be so easily rebuilt.

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

From the Mobile Register.

One of our fellow-townsmen, who has been absent for some weeks on important service, returned on Saturday evening. We allude to Capt. S. H. Lebby, who reached port in safety, after making valuable captures on the high seas, and doing good service in destroying the property of the enemy. In his smart clipper craft he has moved over a great number of degrees of latitude, spoke a large number of vessels, many of them under European flags, and has never failed to make a Yankee come to promptly with a shot from his iron pocket-piece. He has on several occasions been in dangerous proximity to the Lincolnites at night. At one time, near the Bahamas, he only escaped by quietly lowering his sails, the adversary being plainly visible through the darkness, and supposed to be the *Keystone State* or *Columbia*. A few nights since, off this coast, he was sufficiently near an armed steamer to distinctly hear the watch on deck sing out, "all's well." One of his prizes has not yet got into a harbor up to our latest information, but as the parties in charge are skillful and reliable, it is hoped that she will soon arrive. Soon after leaving port his vessel was chased by an armed steamer, and on returning home on Saturday last, soon after daylight, and while the wind was blowing with great violence, discovered his vessel nearly surrounded by four blockaders, which immediately made after him. He had made up his mind to beach his vessel rather than have her captured, and informed his crew and prisoners (the latter nineteen in number) of his determination, and instructed all of them to save themselves, if possible, when he pointed his bark for the breakers, inside of which he knew there was a harbor, and taking one tremendous thump, and a huge wave passing clear over her, she passed into a port where the Confederate batteries will protect her. *B. K. Eaton*, of Searsport, Me., with a cargo of cement, hay, and other merchandise, belonging to the Washington Government, and bound for Tortugas, was fallen in with and destroyed. The brig *Tempest* and the schooner *B. G. Harris* were spoken, and being of little value they were allowed to pass. On Friday last the wind blew a hurricane from the southwest; saw nothing of the Lincoln armada.

ANOTHER BATTERING RAM.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

We have seen the drawings of an improved battering ram, by Mr. E. B. Bishop, a gentleman well known in connection with dredging, machinery, boats, etc., which appears to us to possess singular advantages. It combines the powers and valuable properties of Winans' cigar steamer with those of the Manassas and other infernal machines. One of them may be constructed in a comparatively short period, with the requisite system and energy, and at a cost of not over $50,000. Nothing could withstand its power, and Mr. Bishop is confident that with five of these singular vessels the blockade of all the important ports of the Confederacy could be destroyed and kept destroyed, and the ports kept open to the commerce of friendly nations. We may remark that Mr. Bishop's plan of opening channels and deepening them, which was laid before a scientific board at Washington two years ago, met with the entire approbation of the three eminent engineers who composed it, with that of Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War. He has a charter from the Legislature of Louisiana for permanently deepening the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi and elsewhere, and but for the war, would have had the work under way.

We trust that our capitalists will at once move in the matter of this new, improved and terrible infernal machine. It can stem through the waves of the Gulf or Atlantic with the ease of a fish, and with a speed unknown to Lincoln's men-of-war.

THE INEXPLICABLE POLICY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Richmond *Dispatch* discourses very touchingly of "the inexplicable policy," as will be seen by the extract we publish below. But it is very narrow in its views, when it considers it as exempting "cotton planters" from its beneficent operations. South Carolina is to be next, may be, in suffering, to Virginia, as it will learn by the news in our columns. The armada is to disgorge its hate and fury on South Carolina. We hope President Davis, and the troops on the Potomac, lying on their backs in the sun, feel very comfortable; but we do not envy them their glorious inactivity:

"It is vain to hope that Lincoln or his party will ever make peace as long as they can carry on the war upon our territory. An inexplicable policy has allowed them to take possession of a large portion of Virginia, where they are ruining the country and its people as fast as they can. As long as they can conduct the war in that way, so long will they refuse to listen to peace. Only by carrying it into their own territories can the people of Yankeedom be reached, and made to take the matter out of the hands of the politicians. As things are managed at present we have no hope of such a consummation. Virginia has been selected as the battle-field. It is not enough that she has 70,000 men under arms—it is not enough that she has furnished 83,000 stand of arms to troops belonging to other States—it is not enough that she has fed the whole enormous army congregated on the Potomac for months—it is not enough that she has furnished them with cannon, and powder, and balls—it is not enough that she has done more for this war than all the other States of the Confederacy put together—she must be made—made by her friends—to feel the full weight of it. Her richest counties must be occupied by the enemy, who are by no means to be disturbed, lest, if they be defeated, they should fly into Maryland, and into Maryland they must not be pursued. The enemy are not to be repelled, lest it should disturb some stragetic combination. She is regarded as but a geographical expression—but a field for the exercise of grand stragetic combination, in which she is sure to be plundered, no matter what the result may be. But patience. This state of things cannot last more than six years. It will ruin thousands of loyal Virginians; but what of that? They are not cotton planters."

THE BLACK FLAG.

The affair of the black flag is thus alluded to by the Charleston *Courier* of the 25th:

"War in its best estate is war, and is horrible enough. If we must meet invaders, let us meet them with all the mitigation which invasion affords. To say that no prisoners are to be taken under any circumstances, is only to proclaim a war of extermination, in which both sides will suffer uselessly. The cry of extermination, black flag and no quarter, is shouted most vociferously by some who are evading any kind of war. People who fight are willing enough to accept a war of rules, as long as possible, and if they catch thieves and incendiaries, they can readily discriminate against them in favor of prisoners of war."

PEACE NOT DESIRED.

From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Republican.

Peace at this time would be the most deplorable event which could befal the Southern Confederacy. It would be more disastrous than a great defeat—more to be regretted than a three years' war. This may seem paradoxical to some, but a moment's reflection will convince all sensible men of the truth and consistency of the position. The South is fighting for its complete independence, and must fight long enough to establish it. We have not done so yet, and cannot do so in less than another year. Heretofore we have been abjectly dependent upon the North for everything except the natural productions of the earth. Our merchandise and manufactures of every description have come from the North. The shoes we tread upon, the hats and clothes we wear, the furniture which adorns our parlors, the ammunition and arms with which we are now fighting the battles of our liberty, the ice which cools our water, the oil which greases our car wheels and the soap with which we have washed our clothes, have all been drawn from the fruitful dépôts of Yankee production. Our extensive commercial and financial operations with the European world have been conducted through Northern ports and Northern agencies. In short, the Yankees have been our factors and bankers in all things, and have made us annual contributors to their individual and collective wealth to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. We have hewn their wood and drawn their water to an extent which has made us more completely their slaves than even our negroes were slaves to us.

It is obvious, from this brief rehearsal of undeniable facts, that the disease which we have to cure is a deep-seated and desperate one, and will require time and radical remedies for its permanent eradication. It cannot be done in a month, or with mild sedatives. The political ties which bound us to the North have been pretty effectually broken, but the commercial and financial ligaments would still be very strong in the event of sudden peace. Our wants would make us still tributaries to the Yankees. Were peace declared to-morrow, our merchants would go North the next day for new purchases of goods! This is so, and cannot be denied, and they would go because they cannot replenish their shelves from any other quarter at this time. The war, so far, has just continued long enough to make obvious to our senses, our complete and humiliating dependence upon the North. It must continue long enough now, to enable us to wipe out this stain upon us as a people, and establish our commercial independence. It must continue until we are able to manufacture within ourselves everything that is essential to a free, happy and great people.

But, above all, it must continue until the North and foreign powers are convinced of *their* dependence upon the great staples of our Confederacy for national well-being, and until the old channels of commerce and trade between this continent and Europe are completely broken up and changed. These essential ends will be accomplished in less than twelve months from this time. By next Fall we shall be able to manufacture everything which we have heretofore drawn exclusively from the North. Foreign vessels will find their way to our ports, and empty their rich treasures of merchandise into our great cities. When those great objects are accomplished, we shall then be prepared for peace. Our independence will be accomplished in fact, and we shall begin to reap the rich fruits of our present glorious struggle. Let us, therefore, take fresh courage and endure to the end. Present peace would be attended with but a few temporary advantages. It would relieve our gallant men from the hardships of the camp and the risks of the battle-field. It would be gratifying to our mothers and daughters by returning to them their sons and brothers. But all this would be but dead sea fruit, which would turn to ashes upon our lips. It would be that ease which indolence purchases at the expense of industry, and which venality steals from principle.

SALT.

The editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, writing to that paper from Milledgeville, says:

"I have been furnished by the President of the Senate with the information in regard to the quantity of salt in Georgia, given him by a distinguished citizen of Savannah. This information will be entirely new to the people of the State, and will convince them that they have been subjected to the grossest outrage at the hands of speculators in this article of prime necessity. We have all been made to believe that there was a great scarcity of salt, while the facts prove that the supply is larger than usual. The gentleman from Savannah writes that he has seen a statement of the export of salt from Liverpool to Savannah, for the years 1850, 1860 and 1861, made by Blount, English & Brandon, ship brokers, Liverpool, and this statement shows an excess for 1860 and 1861 of 69,970 sacks. The gentleman learns, also, from the best informed sources, that the reëxport of salt from Savannah is less for 1861 by 40,000 sacks than for the previous year, thus showing a total supply for the present year of 109,970 sacks in excess of the supply for the past year. This amount of excess is amply sufficient to cure two millions of hogs. I hope, then, we shall see a grand tumble down in the price of salt."

DISSATISFIED.

The Savannah *Republican*, commenting upon the circular of Lord Lyons, of Oct. 16, holds the following language:

"It will be seen that the British Minister not only recognizes the present pretended blockade, but has sent to the commercial representatives to his country a decision of a New-York Judge, and the dictum of Wm. H. Seward as the rule for their guidance. If the circular does not mean this, it means nothing. It is a mere *brutum fulmen*, a trifling with a great public question, involving vast and valuable interests. There is no intimation of illegality in the circular, and no discretion given to the Consular agents. He seems to take the blockade for granted, and communicates with them on that understanding.

If this be so, we are constrained, under all the circumstances, to regard the circular of Lord Lyons as a most extraordinary document. He has evidences without number in his possession that the Federal blockade is an unmitigated fraud and imposition upon the nations of the earth. It seems to us that, instead of aiding it by his sanction, he should, when addressed by Mr. Seward on the subject, have thrown the truth in his teeth, and told him that any interference with the commerce of his countrymen, under any such pretence, on the part of the Federal authorities, would be at their peril. The alternative he has adopted, if it means what appears on its face, has anything but a friendly aspect towards the Confederate States. We have no navy with which to drive off and sink these infamous pirates that are hovering around our ports and destroying our commerce, and neutral nations should at least recognize what the law entitles us to as a matter of right."

THE PAY OF REBEL SOLDIERS.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Many of our cotemporaries are advocating the raising of the pay of private soldiers in the ranks. We heartily agree with them in their views of the policy of such a measure. It has been a conviction of ours since the beginning of the war, that there was too great a distinction made between the privates and commissioned officers of our army. Under the old order of things, such a distinction and difference in pay was, perhaps, altogether proper. But our Southern army is composed of the flower of the country. The privates occupy respectable social positions. They are not, as in the case with Northern hordes, the refuse of society, who take up arms as a means of securing their daily bread, but they are the social equals of their officers. They have enlisted in the service of the country from the purest promptings of patriotism. They endure all the privations and hardships of the camp; and their high tone of character, disinterested and quenchless love for the cause of liberty, make each one of them equal to at least three of Lincoln's mercenaries. They deserve to receive more, nay, and higher consideration than the mere brutish hirelings of a despot, who know not, and care not, what they are fighting for.

When it is considered that the officers are already handsomely paid, that they monopolize in a great measure the honors of the war, and their names figure conspicuously in the official reports and newspaper accounts, surely it will not be denied that the poor private, whose name is never mentioned, and to whose courage and patriotism the army is indebted for its most brilliant victories, should receive a better compensation for the sacrifices and hardships which he undergoes than is now allowed by the pay regulations. And when it is further considered that many of them are poor, with dependent families to support, and that provisions and clothing of every description have largely increased in price, it will be universally admitted, we think, that their pay should be increased. For these and many other reasons, we think the Confederate Congress when it reassembles, will promptly raise the pay of the private soldier.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We learn from the Knoxville *Register* that the bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, has been repaired, and that trains between Knoxville and Bristol do not now meet with any detention.

We find the following despatches in the Nashville *Patriot* of the 27th:

Augusta, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Gen. Lee has ordered that nobody leave Charleston without a permit from the Mayor.

Charleston papers of this morning contain a dispatch from Manassas, dated the 25th, which says that a party arrived from Baltimore states that the public sentiment North is of such an alarming character that the Government is forced to do something.

A simultaneous attack will be made on the Confederates in ten days. McClellan will probably advance in a week, the weather permitting. The roads are in bad condition, but it is reported that McClellan is already this side of Annandale, and advancing. Our troops were reviewed at Manassas, by Gens. Johnston, Beauregard and Smith.

A dispatch says the entrance to Savannah is blockaded by sinking vessels across the channel. It will be difficult for a fleet to get in reach of the city. Fort Pulaski is very strong, and the channel close and narrow. The military authorities at Savannah feel confident.

The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* says:

"We are much gratified to observe that our planters, almost universally, are supplying themselves with seed wheat, many having already sown broad acres of it. Hundreds of bushels have been purchased by the planters of this immediate vicinity within the past month, and should the season prove favorable, a large crop—possibly sufficient for home consumption—will be harvested next June. There is now a flourishing mill in operation in the county, but all the necessary machinery (and of the most improved kind) is here for one, and it will be put up near Raymond in ample time for the crop now being in the ground."

Mr. Chas. B. May has erected buildings at Montgomery, Ala., suitable for the manufacture of all kinds of patent enameled leather. The *Advertiser* says:

"Mr. May has succeeded in getting from the North, some time since, two or three workmen, who thoroughly understand the business, and who are said to be the best workmen in the country. He has all the necessary machinery and ingredients, and is going immediately into the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of the article of patent leather, of any quality or color. This is something new in our new Confederacy, but one by one, we are learning to "paddle our own canoe," independent of the blockades, and, ere long, we feel satisfied that every article usually brought from abroad will be made in our own country."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Nov. 6, has this paragraph:

Some seven or eight parties in Norfolk and Portsmouth, who had declared themselves alien enemies, and desired to be sent North, have been arrested by the orders of the Government and brought to this city. It is understood that hereafter the Government will afford no facilities of egress to parties avowing themselves alien enemies, but will subject them to arrest, as the law requires their expulsion at the hands of the Confederate States Marshal.

Louisiana has 280 companies mustered into the Confederate service. Ten of them are cavalry, 24 artillery. The aggregate is 28,000 men, not including about 1,000 men for service afloat. The patriotism of the cities is seen in the fact that 20,400 of these men are New-Orleans volunteers.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall has written a lying letter to the War Department at Richmond in reference to the battle at Piketon, Kentucky. He says:

"The Pikeville battle occurred with 300 Confederates against 1,500 Federals. Our troops lost one killed, four wounded, and seven missing. The Federal loss was: Killed, 206 counted, 140 wounded, and 200 prisoners. The unequal loss resulted from the fact that our men were successfully ambuscaded, and the enemy were entrapped."

A letter from Bowling Green, to the *Picayune*, expresses the opinion that the Federals will be repulsed with terrible slaughter if they venture an attack. It gives the following names as composing Gen. Breckinridge's staff: Geo. B. Hodge, A. A. General; J. T. Hawkins, Aid; A. Keene Richards, Brigade Quartermaster; Clinton McCarty, Brigade Commissary.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 20th inst., contains the proceedings of a meeting of merchants, held in that city, to devise a substitute for silver change, which has almost wholly disappeared. The ordinary price for changing a bill is from 18 to 20 per cent. The meeting recommended that the banks cut their notes so as to make them pass for quarters and half dollars.

The *Appeal* call a meeting of the citizens of Memphis to "devise some plan to drive back the invader whenever he advances."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Secretary Smith.

[ABRIDGED.]

Department of the Interior, Nov. 30, 1861.

Sir: The report of the operations of this Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, will exhibit a diminished amount of business in some of the most important bureaus connected with the department. This is attributable mainly to the insurrection which has suddenly precipitated the country into a civil war.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The decline of business has very sensibly affected the operations of the General Land Office. Official intercourse has been entirely suspended with all the Southern States which contain any portion of the public lands, and consequently no sales have been made in any of those States.

In all the Northern States in which any of the public lands are situated, the war has almost entirely suspended sales. The demand for volunteers has called into the ranks of the army a large number of that portion of our people whose energy and enterprise in time of peace incline them to emigrate to the west and settle upon the public lands, thus laying the foundations of future prosperous communities and States. Besides, the ordinary channels of trade and commerce have been so obstructed by the war that the sources of income, from which the settlers upon the public lands have realized the means of purchasing, have been greatly diminished.

On the 30th September, 1861, there were 55,555,595.25 acres of the public lands which had been surveyed but not proclaimed for public sale. The lands surveyed and offered at public sale previous to that time and then subject to private entry, amounted to 78,662,735.64 acres, making an aggregate of public lands surveyed and ready for sale of 134,218,330.89 acres.

The public lands have ceased substantially for the present, at least, to be a source of revenue to the Government. The liberal manner in which the acts of Congress, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States, have been construed and executed, the grants of large quantities to aid in the construction of railroads, and the quantity required to locate bounty land warrants for military services, have combined to reduce the cash sales to an amount little more than sufficient to meet the expenses of our land system. The net income from sales during the last fiscal year will hardly reach the sum of $200,000.

The bounty land warrants and scrip issued under different acts of Congress, previous to Sept. 30, 1861, embrace an aggregate of 71,717,172 acres of land. Of this amount there have been located: For Revolutionary services, 8,200,612 acres, for services in the war with Great Britain, 4,850,120 acres; for Canadian volunteers, 72,750 acres; for services in the Mexican War and other services, under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 and 1855, in all 51,138,970 acres, leaving yet to be located on warrants and scrip, already issued, 7,454,720 acres.

Unless Congress shall authorize the issue of additional warrants, this drain upon the public lands will soon cease.

The propriety of issuing bounty land warrants to the volunteers who have been called into service to suppress the existing insurrection, is already a subject of discussion, and must be determined by Congress. A warrant for 160 acres to each volunteer engaged in the service would absorb over one hundred millions of acres, a much larger amount than has been issued under all previous laws. It is evident that the issue of such an amount of warrants would destroy all hope of deriving any revenue from the public lands, at least for many years. And while such a measure would deprive the Government of all income from this source, it would afford but little benefit to the volunteers. These warrants are now sold in the market at about fifty cents per acre. An addition of the large amount necessary to supply the volunteers would necessarily reduce the price of them to a merely nominal sum.

The bounty of the Government, dispensed to the volunteers in this form, would fail to realize to them the advantages intended. All the best lands would fall into the hands of speculators, who would be enabled to purchase them at a nominal price and sell them to settlers at full prices as fast as emigration to the west would require them for settlement. If additional compensation to the volunteers, beyond the amount now authorized by law, shall be deemed just and proper, it will be better both for the Government and the volunteers to make such compensation by a direct appropriation of money, or of Government securities. This would give them the full benefit of the appropriations made, while the Government would, by keeping the lands until they shall be demanded for settlement, realize their full value.

The valuable and extensive mineral lands owned by the Government in California and New-Mexico have hitherto produced no revenue. All who chose to do so have been permitted to work them without limitation. It is believed that no other Government owning valuable mineral lands has ever refused to avail itself of the opportunity of deriving a revenue from the privilege of mining such lands. They are the property of the whole people, and it would be obviously just and proper to require those who reap the advantages of mining them to pay a reasonable amount as a consideration for the advantages enjoyed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Our Indian affairs are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The spirit of rebellion against the authority of the Government, which has precipitated a large number of States into open revolt, has been instilled into a portion of the Indian tribes by emissaries from the insurrectionary States.

The large tribes of Cherokees, Chicasaws, and Choctaws, situated in the southern superintendency, have suspended all intercourse with the agents of the United States.

The superintendent and agents appointed since the 4th of March last have been unable to reach their posts or to hold any intercourse with the tribes under their charge. The superintendent and some, if not all, of the agents of the Southern superintendency, who were in office on the 4th of March, have assumed an attitude of revolt to the United States, and have instigated the Indians to acts of hostility. Some of these, who lately held their offices under the United States, now claim to exercise the same authority by virtue of commissions from the pretended Confederate Government.

Although the Indian Office has not been able to procure definite information of the condition of affairs, and of the extent to which the Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, enough has been ascertained to leave no room for doubt, that the influences which have been exerted upon the Indians have been sufficient to induce a portion of them to renounce the authority of the United States, and to acknowledge that of the rebel Government.

It has been currently reported through the Press that a portion of them have been organized as a military force, and are in arms with the rebels; but the Department has no official information confirming these rumors.

The hostile attitude assumed by portions of the tribes referred to, has resulted from their fears, produced by violence and threats of emissaries sent among them, and the withdrawal from their vicinity of the troops of the United States, whose presence would have afforded a guarantee of protection. It is unfortunate that the War Department has been unable to send to that region such a body of troops as would be adequate to the protection of those tribes, and revive their confidence in the ability as well as the will of the United States to comply with their treaty stipulations. Cut off from all intercourse with loyal citizens; surrounded by emissaries from the rebels, who represented that the Government of the United States was destroyed, and who promised that the rebel Government would assume the obligations of the United States and pay their annuities; assailed by threats of violence, and seeing around them no evidence of the power of the United States to protect them, it is not surprising that their loyalty was unable to resist such influences. Many white men of far greater intelligence have joined the insurrectionists against their own convictions of right, under much less pressure.

We have reason to believe that as soon as the United States shall reëstablish their authority in the Indian country, and shall send there a sufficient force for the protection of the tribes, they will renounce all connection with the rebel Government, and resume their former relations with the United States.

The payment of their annuities has been suspended. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs expresses the opinion, in which I concur, that Congress should make the usual appropriations to comply with the treaty stipulations of the United States, that the means may exist to pay them, if circumstances and the condition of the tribes shall hereafter render it proper and expedient to do so.

The tribes upon the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains have manifested a turbulent spirit, but have committed no acts of violence. With vigilance on the part of the agents it is hoped they may be restrained from depredations upon the white settlers, and be gradually brought under the control of the laws of the United States.

Much trouble has been experienced in New-Mexico from depredations committed by some of the tribes in that Territory. The withdrawal of the troops of the United States has encouraged them to acts of violence, while the active interference of disloyal persons from Texas has induced them to disregard the laws and authority of the Government. The presence of a military force in that Territory is indispensable to preserve the peace and cause the Indians to respect the laws.

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska and in the States of the Northwest are gradually progressing in the arts of civilization.

It is apparent to all acquainted with Indians that they are incompetent to manage their own business, or to protect their rights in their intercourse with the white race. It is the duty of the Government to shield them from the arts of designing men, and to see that they realize the full benefit of the annuities to which they are entitled. This can only be accomplished by breaking up the whole system of Indian trading. The power granted to agents to license persons to trade with the Indians should be revoked. All contracts made with them, and all obligations for goods or other property sold to them, should be declared utterly void.

PATENT OFFICE.

No branch of the public service connected with this Department has been so much affected by the insurrection of the Southern States as that of the Patent Office.

The receipts of the office from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861, were $102,808 18; and the expenditures were $185,594 05, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $82,785 87.

During the corresponding period of the last year the receipts were $197,348 40, being $94,840 22 more than the receipts for the same part of this year. During the same period 3,514 applications for patents and 519 caveats have been filed, 2,581 patents have been issued, and 15 patents have been extended.

To meet this deficiency in the income of the office, the Commissioner, with the concurrence of the Department, has reduced the clerical and examining force by the discharge of thirty of the employes, and reduced the grade of the remainder in order to lessen their compensation. By this reduction it is believed by the Commissioner that the expenditures will be brought within the receipts.

COPY-RIGHTS.

The law regulating copy-rights should be amended to effect the objects contemplated by Congress.

The act of February 5, 1861, authorizes the clerks of the United States District Courts to grant copy-rights, and requires the author to deposit a copy of his work with the clerk. The clerks are required to send to the Department of the Interior all such copies deposited in their offices. This duty is very imperfectly performed. Probably not more than half the books, maps, charts and musical compositions which are copy-righted are deposited in this department, as required by law.

The object of collecting in one library copies of all the copy-righted literary productions of the country is thus defeated. To secure this object an amendment of the law is recommended which shall give the sole power of granting copy-rights to the Commissioner of Patents, and require from every applicant the payment of a fee of one dollar and a deposit in the Patent Office of a copy of the work to be copy-righted.

PENSION TO SOLDIERS.

The number of pensions has diminished, during the year, 575, and the amount required to pay them was $43,246 87 less than the previous year.

The whole number of pensioners, of all classes, on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1861, was 10,709, requiring for their payment an aggregate of $957,772 08.

They were classified as follows: 4,725 invalid pensioners, receiving $425,256 02; 63 Revolutionary pensioners, receiving $3,690 85; 2,728 widows of Revolutionary soldiers, receiving $212,548 36; 2,236 widows and orphans, half-pay, receiving $178,672; 957 navy pensioners, receiving $137,604 85.

The casualties of the conflict in which the Government is now engaged will increase the list of pensioners very largely. The amount of the increase cannot be estimated, as it will depend upon the duration of the war.

The Commissioner of Pensions, with the concurrence of the Department, has construed the pension laws now in force as authorizing the granting of pensions to invalids and the widows and children of deceased soldiers who have been killed or wounded in the existing insurrection. If this construction of the laws should be deemed improper, the corrective is with Congress.

It has been ascertained that many of those who have been placed upon the pension rolls in the insurrectionary States have attached themselves to the rebel cause, and have taken up arms against the Government. I have deemed it my duty in all such cases to direct a suspension of the payment of the pensions awarded to them. I have also directed a suspension of payment to all pensioners in any of the States who have in any manner encouraged the rebels, or manifested a sympathy with their cause.

It is respectfully suggested that Congress should authorize this Department to cause the names of all such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls.

EIGHTH CENSUS.

The returns of the Eighth Census are being condensed for publication, with all the expedition practicable in a work of such magnitude and varied and comprehensive details.

The report which the Superintendent of that work will be prepared to make during the present Congress, will confirm the general belief that no previous period of our history has been distinguished by greater prosperity or evidences of more substantial progress in all the material interests affecting the welfare and happiness of a people.

In this connexion I feel constrained to recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, the need whereof is not only realized by the heads of department, but is felt by every intelligent legislator.

The maintenance of such a Bureau, on a respectable footing, by a different arrangement of offices, which at present exist on a basis too contracted for extensive usefulness, would be attended with no expense to Government additional to that incident to the present organization of the Departments, while the advantages gained to the public service would be incalculable. One of the objects contemplated by Congress in the appropriations for the promotion of agriculture was the "collection of agricultural statistics." Correct reports from every portion of the country, exhibiting the peculiarities of the soils and their adaptation to the various crops, with the character and extent of their annual productions, would constitute a fund of information of great practical value. The appropriations heretofore made by Congress have not been sufficient to accomplish this object, and at the same time provide for the distribution of seeds and the propagation of new varieties of plants to the extent which the public expectation appeared to demand.

Annual reports made under the direction of such a bureau, setting forth the condition of our agriculture, manufactures and commerce, with well digested statements relative to similar facts in foreign countries, which the present rapid intercommunication enables us to obtain often in advance of their publication abroad, would prove the most valuable repertories of interesting and important information, the absence of which often occasions incalculable loss to the material interests of the country. The vigilance of such a bureau would supply timely warning of the failure of crops abroad or at home, and lead to the judicious investment of capital and employment of labor in agriculture and manufactures.

AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The President, by an order dated the 2d of May last, devolved upon this department the execution of the act of 3d of March, 1819, and other laws enacted for the suppression of the African Slave-trade.

The subject was immediately taken in hand, under a deep sense of our obligation as a nation, to put an end, if possible, to this odious traffic, and with a full conviction that the power of the Government, in the hands of competent, honest and faithful officers, was adequate to the purpose. Among other things, I caused the Marshals of the loyal Atlantic States to assemble at New-York for consultation, in order to insure greater concert of action. They were thereby afforded an opportunity of inspecting vessels fully equipped for the African Slave-trade, and of seeing the arts and devices employed to disguise and conceal the real objects of their voyage, thus enabling them to detect and prevent the clearance of vessels designed for this trade. It is gratifying to know that unprecedented success has crowned the efforts of the past few months. Five vessels have been seized, tried, and condemned by the Courts. One slaver has been taken on the coast of Africa with about nine hundred negroes on board, who were conveyed to the Republic of Liberia. One person has been convicted at New-York as the captain of a slaver, having on board 800 captives, and two others, (mates of a different vessel,) and another one at Boston for fitting out a vessel for the Slave-trade. In the first-named case the penalty is death; in the others it is fine and imprisonment. Hitherto convictions under the laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade have been very rare.

This is probably the largest number ever obtained, and certainly the only ones for many years. It is believed that the first-mentioned case is the only one involving capital punishment in which a conviction has been effected.

The full execution of the law in these instances will no doubt have a most salutary influence in deterring others from the commission of like offences.

Much credit is due to the United States attorneys and marshals at New-York and Boston for the vigilance and zeal evinced by them.

Within a little more than a year, the Government of the United States, under contracts made with the Government of Liberia, through the agency of the American Colonization Society, have taken into that Republic four thousand five hundred Africans, recaptured on the high seas by vessels of our navy. They are supplied with food, clothing, and shelter, medicines and medical attendance, for one year from the date of landing, and are thus brought within the civilizing and christianizing influences of a Government founded and administered by intelligent and right-minded persons of their own race.

While we must continue to watch the coast of Africa, the most economical and effectual mode of preventing our citizens from engaging in the Slave-trade is by preventing the fitting out of vessels in our own waters for that purpose, and the plans now in operation will, therefore, continue to be vigorously prosecuted.

It is believed that the unexpended balances of appropriations for the suppression of the Slave-trade will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the service during the next fiscal year, and no further appropriation is asked.

JUDICIARY.

The expenditures from the Judiciary fund during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were $727,000 61. This includes all expenses attendant upon the administration of the laws of the Federal Judiciary, except the salaries of the judges, district attorneys and marshals.

The annual rent of rooms occupied by the Federal Courts constitutes a large item of the expenses. As a matter of economy, as well as of convenience to all connected with the Courts, it is desirable that the Government should own the buildings required for that purpose.

The United States now own the buildings in which the Courts are held at Portland and Bangor in Maine; at Windsor and Rutland, in Vermont; at Boston, in Massachusetts; at Providence, in Rhode Island; at Buffalo, in New-York; at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania; at Wilmington, in Delaware; at Richmond, in Virginia; at Wilmington, in North Carolina; at Savannah, in Georgia; at Pensacola and St. Augustine, in Florida; at Mobile, in Alabama; at Pontotoc, in Mississippi; at St. Louis, in Missouri; at Chicago, in Illinois; at Cleveland and Cincinnati, in Ohio; at Indianapolis, in Indiana; at Detroit, in Michigan; and at Santa Fé, in New-Mexico. Buildings to be so occupied are in process of erection by the Government at Key West, in Florida; at Galveston, in Texas, and at Madison, in Wisconsin.

Much inconvenience is daily experienced for the want of a suitable court-house, owned by the government, in the city of New-York. The building formerly known as Burton's Theatre has been occupied by the courts since 1858, at a rent of $16,800 per annum. The Government has already expended over $30,000 in altering the building to adapt it to the wants of the courts, and in necessary repairs. To render it convenient and comfortable will require additional expenditures, which may be lost by the sale of the property. The lease contains a clause giving to the Government the option of purchasing the property within three years, at the price of $315,000. The time has elapsed, but it is understood that it may yet be purchased, within a reasonable time, for that price.

Mr. Burton has deceased since the date of the lease, and the settlement of his estate will probably require a sale of this property. If it should be sold to persons who would require the removal of the courts, the Government would be subjected to great inconvenience and expense. In my judgment, the best interests of the Government require that the property should be purchased, and I recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The occupation of the Capitol during the past Summer, by portions of the volunteer forces, necessarily caused some injury, which will require more than the ordinary appropriations for repairs.

A portion of the basement of the building is now used as a bakery for the army. Although this may be submitted to for a time as a military necessity, it ought not to be permitted any longer than absolute necessity will require. Immediate provision should be made to transfer this useful branch of industry to some other locality, where it may be conducted without injury to the national Capitol, or annoyance to its occupants.

The subject of the extension of the Capitol grounds has heretofore occupied the attention of Congress. The private property necessary to make the proposed extension, has been appraised in conformity with the directions of an act of Congress, at the sum of $417,594 90.

The propriety of making a purchase involving so large an expenditure, at the time when the demands upon the Treasury for the support of the war, have rendered a resort to direct taxation necessary, must be determined by Congress.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The change in the manner of executing the public printing, adopted by the last Congress, has been eminently successful. Under the direction of the present efficient superintendent the work has been performed with more dispatch and at less cost to the Government than at any previous time.

The system of executing the public printing in an office owned and controlled by the Government was commenced on the 4th of March last. All the public printing and binding has not, since that time, been executed in the Government office, for the reason that unexpired contracts have controlled a part of it.

There was a saving of $21,127 95 on so much of the printing of the Thirty-sixth Congress as was done in his office, and $3,028 66 on that of the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

On the printing for the Executive Departments, the saving amounts to 50 per cent.

Upon the binding for the Executive Departments there has been a saving of about $1,000 per month; but the binding for the Thirty-sixth Congress having been done under a contract existing at the time the Government printing office was established, there has been no opportunity to show what might have been saved on that work.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The appropriations made by Congress for the erection of the buildings and the improvement of the grounds, have been expended with judgment and economy.

The buildings are spacious, well ventilated and warmed; admirably arranged with every convenience necessary for the health and comfort of patients, and in every respect are well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. The grounds are in a fine state of improvement, and with but a small additional appropriation the whole may be completed and rendered an object of just pride to the country.

Since the institution was opened, in 1855, 430 persons have been treated. The number of patients in the house on the 30th June, 1861, was 180, classified as follows: From the army, 25; from the navy, 11; from the revenue cutter service, 1; from civil life, males 71 and females 72.

The existing insurrection has thrown upon this institution largely increased burdens and responsibilities. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the admissions from the army and navy have been equal to four-fifths of the whole number of all classes admitted during the previous year.

COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

This institution was organized in 1857. The number of pupils the close of the first year was but seventeen. At the close of the last fiscal year the number was thirty-five. The whole resources of the institution amount to but $8,126 19, of which $8,425 94 was appropriated by Congress. With such limited means but small results could be expected: but from the great liberality of Hon. Amos Kendall, President of the Board of Directors, and his watchful care of the interests of the institution, much good has been accomplished.

The means of the institution have not been sufficient for the instruction of the pupils in horticulture, agriculture, and the mechanic arts. Instruction in these branches of industry is important, to prepare them to earn their own subsistence.

Additional appropriations to furnish the institution with the means to supply this deficiency in the instruction of the pupils are asked for by the Board of Directors, and are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT.

The number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on the 30th September, 1861, was 158, classified as follows; White males, 96; colored males, 54; white females, 2; colored females, 6.

One hundred and nine were natives of the United States, and forty-nine were of foreign birth.

Seventy-three convicts were received during the past year, and seventy-four discharged—sixty-one by the expiration of the term of sentence, thirteen by pardon of the President.

Under the administration of the present Warden the labor of the convicts has been made productive. In the shoe manufactory, from April 12 to Sept. 30, the receipts were $1,963 01 more than the cost of material and all other expenses, except the labor of convicts. In the broom manufactory, for the same period, the receipts exceeded the expenditures $710 78.

I desire, in conclusion, to commend to your favorable notice the fidelity and zeal with which the various officers of the Department have discharged the public trusts committed to them. Their several reports herewith show the extent of their labors, and exhibit a highly satisfactory condition of the business of the different branches of the Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

To the President.

The Sanitary Commission and the Hospitals at Washington.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

I see by the Times of yesterday that Quartermaster Meigs has followed the lead of the two leaders who constitute really the "Sanitary Commission," and has consented to build their "Model Hospitals." Well, the people just now have nothing to do but spend money, and perhaps they will not mind a few hundred thousands for a couple of "models"—holding a hundred men each. This is to be their capacity and not five hundred. But I wish you would be kind enough to give a few facts, and to put a few questions to the public, which provides this money, and call the attention of the present Congress to them.

First—There are twelve Hospitals in Washington and Alexandria—most of them capable of taking in 200 patients each, and some more than that. There are—for convalescents—the soldiers who are discharged as out of danger, from these hospitals—*three* large buildings at Baltimore, and the splendid Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis, three or four in number. The system adopted by Dr. Finley, the Surgeon-General, of removing the convalescing soldiers out of the fever wards of the hospitals here, to make room for the sick, and sending them to the other hospitals, is admirable, and prevents the hospitals here from being crowded. If the requirements of the sick need twelve to eighteen "old buildings" in this vicinity, why build only *two* "model hospitals," to accommodate only two hundred men? Why build *two* small "models" at Washington, and not build models at St. Louis, at Cairo, in Kentucky, in Western Virginia, and at every other point where a large force of from fifteen to twenty-five thousand men is concentrated? The army of the Potomac—unless Gen. McClellan is like the man who won the elephant—is only waiting, like the others, to "move on;" and when it does, it will to a certainty take by far the greater part of its force with it. Where will *they* find model hospitals?

Second.—It will be dangerous to put the sick in the damp walls of the "model hospitals" in wintry, rainy weather, until some months after they are built, and it will take some months to build them. What will the sick do in the interim?

Third.—If the Quartermaster would visit the hospitals at Washington, instead of taking the Sanatory Commission's word for them, he would find that they are large, brick buildings, well ventilated, *not* "old," and in every respect well adapted for the sick. That they are provided by the Medical Bureau with everything needful for their comfort, and that sixty per cent. of the deaths occurring in them are of men who are brought in dying from the camps, under the care of the Sanitary Commission.

Fourth.—Who pays the rent of the two large houses in Washington, occupied by the Sanitary Commission, and who pays the salaries (large ones at that) of its clerks, secretaries, agents, operators, &c., &c.? Who pays the traveling expenses and hotel bills of the doctors and clergymen? Who do the "talking" for the "models?" Answer—The public.

Fifth—The public are to pay for the two small "models;" and the chief purpose gained by their building, will be to make a reputation for one or two doctors belonging to the Commission, and some political capital for one or two gentlemen at Washington.

Let Congress inquire into the facts connected with the Sanitary Commission's urgent desires, before they comply with their wishes. The Surgeon-General, Dr. Finley, understands them, and in the outset placed an effectual check upon their ambition—they, therefore, wish him out of the way. All the acts of the Surgeon-General have been for the welfare of the troops.

In the beginning, he applied to the Secretary of War for permission to make it a law of the Medical Department that no irregular practitioners should be permitted to take the post of Surgeon in volunteer regiments. The Secretary would not agree to it.

He made it a rule that civilians (men) could be employed as servants in the hospitals, because it was soon discovered that soldiers could not, and *would not*, do the filthy work of hospital wards, nor be satisfied with the post of hospital cooks and scullions. This rule was revoked by Gen. McClellan, who asked for control of his hospitals, but who has never visited them nor introduced a new feature in their management. They have never heard from McClellan in the hospitals, except when he revoked the Surgeon-General's good rule. When the servants in the hospitals were civilians, they hired understanding what they would have to do, and did it. Now they have a set of grumbling volunteers, who do not want to cook, make beds, and do the coarse work for sick men, and who are constantly demanding to be sent to their regiments. They get drunk on purpose to avoid work, and have to be put into the guard-house sometimes several times a week. It was to guard against this, and to insure good servants to the hospitals, that the Surgeon-General made the rule. What induced the change it would be hard to say, since nothing is saved but much lost by it.

The Surgeon-General made the request that camp hospitals be abolished, and the men who were suffering from disease brought at once into the general hospital. One reason which he gave for this request was, that typhoid fever, to be successfully treated, must be taken in hand in its early stages, or it nearly always proves fatal.

His suggestions on this head were set aside by Dr. Tripler—McClellan's Medical Director—for what reason is best known to himself. It is well known, however, that most of our deaths are the result of inattention to the wishes of the Surgeon-General on this very point. The Surgeon-General has neglected nothing that would secure the health of the troops. His criminal neglect was his failure to give the Sanatory Commission the notoriety which it is seeking with such amazing assurance—the notoriety of remodeling the Medical Bureau.

TRUTH.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Message of Gov. Pierpont.

On Monday last, Gov. Pierpont sent in his message to the Legislature, now in session at Wheeling. He first alludes to the cause of the war, then sketches its history and shows how the threats of the rebels have proved futile, gives a brief history of the campaign in Western Virginia, and appeals to those who are still contumacious to cease their resistance to the National Government. He then proceeds:

If we turn our attention to that portion of the State which is yet under the control of the rebel Government, we will find its condition lamentable indeed. I have embraced all the sources of information in my power to ascertain the truth respecting it. There seems no reason to doubt that nearly all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60, have been forced into the Confederate army, including thousands who are at heart true to the Constitution and the Union. I need not mention that our public improvements, railroads, canals, bridges and public buildings, have been destroyed wherever the secession forces have had control of the country. Rapine and plunder have marked their path; and men, arrogating to themselves a superior civilization, derived, as they say, from the existence of negro Slavery among them, have abandoned the rules of civilized warfare, and made war, like savages, a scene of indiscriminate and useless destruction.

A large proportion of the slaves have been sent further South for security. All the live stock within the rebel lines have been seized for the use of their army. Farms have been stripped of horses, wagons, fencing and timber, and the houses of the people of blankets, and even clothing—whatever, in short, that could be made useful to the soldiers. The property of men known or supposed to be true to the Union has been taken without compensation, and they regard themselves fortunate if their lives are spared. The property which is pretended to be paid for is paid for in Treasury notes of the Confederate States; or in bank notes issued on the deposit of such Treasury Notes. This currency, even at Richmond, is already at a discount of not less than thirty per cent., and the papers there are seeking to maintain its credit by denouncing the penalties of death or confiscation against merchants and bankers who make any distinction between such notes and coin. Yet this circulation is really valueless. If the rebellion fails to sustain itself, the notes must go down with it. If it succeed, from the immense amount issued, and the character of the leaders, we may safely assume the repudiation of the debt to be inevitable. The President of the Confederate States, it will not be forgotten, was for many years the leader of the Repudiation party in Mississippi.

I stated in my message to you at the extra session in July last, that "the fact is no longer disguised, that there has been in the South for many years a secret organization laboring with steady perseverance to overthrow the Federal Government and destroy Constitutional liberty in this country." That the latter branch of this assertion is correct, as well as the former, is rendered apparent by the course of things at Richmond.

We have seen the Richmond papers at times urging the appointment of a military dictator; and without the title, it is evident that the President of the Confederate States exercises, with very little restriction, the power of that office. The principle is avowed and acted on, that high executive offices should be held during life or good behavior. A conscription worse than that of France has been established, and men and property are seized upon for the rebel service at the pleasure of the Executive. It is proclaimed, with the general concurrence of the leaders, that free society has proved a failure—that laboring men have not time to devote to reading, and therefore cannot cast their votes intelligently, and that the security of property demands that the right of suffrage should be taken from them. Yet free schools are denounced, in order that they may not learn to read. It is declared that labor is degrading—that the normal condition of labor is Slavery; and the great principle is announced, as the corner stone of the political edifice, that capital should be the owner of labor. The rebel convention at Richmond is now engaged in the work of revising the State Constitution, and there is every reason to suppose that "these conservative and rational principles," (for so they are called,) will govern and control their deliberations.

If this rebellion is to succeed, we may then concede the principle that free society has proved a failure; and that exclusive privileges, and life or hereditary tenures of office, are necessary to secure life, property and good order. But its failure or success is yet to be tested. Republican government is on its trial before the world; and we may, yet a while, believe in and cherish the great principle, that every man, whatever condition of life he may have sprung from, may, if he possess energy and talents, take his place alongside of the highest in the land.

The success which has attended the reconstruction of the State Government, is greater than was anticipated originally, by the most sanguine. It is a strong exemplification of the ability of our people for self-government. They found the powers of the State Government suddenly arrayed against them. With a few honorable exceptions, the political leaders, and the State officers, high and low, were found to be in collusion with traitors and conspirators, or too timid and fearful to hazzard their own property or persons by taking a prompt and decided position. I have labored faithfully to correct this, so far as the officers of the State are concerned; and to maintain or restore to loyalty to the Union, and to peace and good order, every district in the State which it was possible for me to do. In those counties where loyalty to the Constitution has prevailed, I am happy to announce that the people have, to a great extent, been spared the ravages of civil war, and that the powers of the State Government are now in the hands of true men, who will labor to preserve the peace and good order of their respective neighborhoods. In those counties, however, in which a strong attachment to the rebel cause has predominated, great disorders have existed, and rapine and murder have often ruled the day. I have promptly exerted, in such instances, every means in my power to correct this state of things, and generally with good success.

I have already mentioned that the people of that portion of Virginia, over which the re-organized State Government has prevailed, had contributed their full proportion of soldiers to the army of the Union. We have now ten full regiments in the field for three years' service, besides three artillery companies. Three more regiments are rapidly filling up. Of this force, from the best estimate I have been able to procure, three-fourths are residents of Virginia, the other fourth being from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The citizens of those States have been anxious to enter our service, and meet the common enemy on the soil of Virginia. We thank them for the zeal they have displayed in our defence. It will ever be gratefully remembered by all Western Virginians. Nor can it lessen our obligations for the services they have rendered, that, to meet the enemy upon our soil and drive him over the Allegheny Mountains, was the surest protection to Western Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio. Let us cheerfully recognize the great principle, that we are each and all banded together in one great cause—to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and to protect and defend each other. When it is recollected that the loyal population of that part of Virginia which is under the reorganized State Government, cannot be estimated to exceed two hundred and twenty thousand persons of all ages and sexes, and that many of these must be kept at home to defend their own families and homes from rapine and murder, to which the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania have not been exposed, we may justly claim that we have done our duty in support of the common cause.

Gov. Pierpont then recommends appropriations for the support of families whose dependences have volunteered, and to defray the expenses of organizing the volunteers of the State. On Sept 30, there were $80,000 in the State Treasury, and loyal Sheriffs have been appointed in all the counties under the Governor's control, whose collections will increase this amount. Gov. Pierpont alludes to those whose sympathies are with the rebels, but who take no active part in their demonstrations, and recommends that on refusing to take the oath of allegiance they be subjected to some disability or punishment, which will bring them to their senses. Confiscation of property is suggested as a fitting punishment for those who have taken up arms against the Government. He says, in conclusion:

All persons not in the army of the United States, or in the military service of the State Government are, at all times, amenable for their conduct to the civil power of the State. Yet, in some sections of the State, men assume to redress their own private grievances, and engage in rapine and plunder—perhaps murder itself—as if all law were suspended. I desire to warn them that all the powers of the Governmen will be exerted to the utmost to suppress such proceedings and punish the guilty. Peace and good order must be restored and maintained; for private wrongs, if such there be, redress must be sought by the law of the land. Private war must be suppressed. He who engages in it, becomes, like the pirate on the broad sea, an enemy of mankind. There have been, in several sections of the State, bands of guerrillas and plunderers collected together, not acting under any regular military commission or military order. I would most earnestly warn them to disperse, return to their homes, give up their arms and submit themselves to the laws of the land. The Union men throughout the land desire peace and obedience to the laws, not vengeance.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Coining Powers to the U. S. Assay Office in New-York.

Mail Communication Between California, China, and Japan—Mail Facilities Between New-York and Washington.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held yesterday, Peletiah Perit in the Chair.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall, in behalf of a Special Committee, presented the following memorial:

MEMORIAL FOR COINING POWERS TO THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce, of the State of New-York, respectfully represents that it is important to the commercial and financial interests of this State that the United States Assay Office, at this City, should have conferred upon it the privilege of coining into the national currency such portion of gold and silver bullion as may be deposited with the Sub-Treasurer at New-York for that purpose.

That the expense and the loss of time hitherto and at present incurred in sending bullion from this city to the mint for coinage might be avoided if this power were granted to the Assay Office.

In support of these views the Chamber deem it proper to state the following facts:

The bullion deposits at the New-York Assay Office by individuals for coinage or for conversion into fine bars, since October, 1854, (when the Assay Office commenced business,) to the 1st October, 1861, exceeded one hundred and eighty millions of dollars—of which was in gold about 95.70 per cent.

In silver 4.30 per cent.

Of this large sum nearly thirty per cent. was deposited in the last year, (October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861,) viz:

Bullion Deposited at the New-York Assay Office.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
5 years, 1854-59	$99,256,633	$5,046,601	$104,303,234
1 year, to Oct. 1, 1860	17,882,426	452,118	18,334,544
1 year, to Oct. 1, 1861	55,969,553	2,263,765	58,233,318
	$173,108,612	$7,762,484	$180,871,096
Annual average	27,586,944	1,108,926	28,695,870

Thus in the past year the deposits have increased from a previous annual average of less than twenty millions (1854-1860) to the sum of fifty-eight millions of dollars.

In order to show the usefulness of the Assay Office, even with the restricted powers thus far granted to it, it has furnished to depositors in the same period of seven years, fine bars to the value of one hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars, viz.:

Gold	$119,656,621
Silver	1,725,220
Total	$121,381,841

an annual average exceeding seventeen millions of dollars.

And during the same period of seven years the Assay Office has forwarded to the Mint at Philadelphia, for coinage, a sum of over one hundred and seven millions of dollars, viz.:

Bullion sent to the Mint at Philadelphia from New-York, for Coinage.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
First five years	$31,670,049	$6,525,483	$38,695,532
Sixth year	11,854,835	278,196	12,133,030
Seventh year	56,082,721	2,198,139	58,280,860
Total	$99,607,604	$7,501,818	$17,109,422
Annual average	14,229,658	1,071,688	15,301,346

Thus the amount of gold and silver forwarded to Philadelphia for coinage has increased from a previous annual average of eight millions for the first six years (1854-60) to more than fifty-eight millions in the past year. The estimated expense for mere transportation of this large sum for the year past (Oct. 1860 to Oct. 1861) was $71,775, viz:

For Gold, $1 ℘ thousand	$64,855
For Silver, $3 ℘ thousand	6,900
Total	$71,755

When to the consideration of this unavoidable expense, under the present law, is added the loss of time to the depositor, (say from twenty to thirty days,) equivalent to about one-half of one per cent., the annual loss may be estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars; a sum which, it is now thought, will be sufficient to put the present Assay Office in complete order for coining all the gold and silver that may be required by the owners or depositors at New-York.

In order to show what an important part the port of New-York plays in the great bullion movement of the country, we present the following summary of receipts at New-York for the seven years since the Assay Office was established:

California shipments to New-York.		Total shipments.	Estimated yield of California.
1854	$46,289,000	$51,328,000	$64,000,000
1855	38,730,000	43,080,000	65,000,000
1856	39,765,000	48,887,000	70,000,000
1857	35,287,000	48,592,000	70,000,000
1858	35,578,000	47,548,000	70,000,000
1859	39,831,000	47,640,000	70,000,000
1860	35,661,000	42,325,000	70,000,000

Now that the port of New-Orleans is closed against the receipts of gold at that port from California, (heretofore from two to three millions annually,) and the branch mint at that city closed, it may be reasonably expected that the whole exports of California gold to Atlantic ports, for at least the present, will hereafter arrive at New-York.

To the considerations before mentioned may be added the fact that the foreign commerce of the State of New-York has increased, since the first deposit of California gold at this port, about 200 per cent., viz.:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1849	$92,567,360	$45,963,100	$138,530,469
1860	248,489,877	145,555,449	394,045,326
Increase	$155,922,508	$99,592,349	$255,514,857

To show the relative importance of New-York City to the whole country in its foreign trade, the following figures are given:

	N. Y. City.	All others.	Total.
1860—Exports	$120,630,955	$252,558,319	$373,189,274
1860—Imports	233,692,941	128,473,313	362,166,254
Total	$354,323,896	$381,031,632	$735,355,528*

This increase is more fully illustrated by a comparison of the past decade 1850-60 with the three previous periods, 1821-50—viz.:

Imports and Exports of the State of New-York.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1821—1830	$363,379,563	$215,833,356	$579,212,919
1831—1840	753,921,699	279,588,191	1,033,509,890
1841—1850	757,571,840	385,322,935	1,142,894,775
1851—1860	1,915,154,188	1,113,314,645	3,023,468,883

We see no ground to doubt that the increase of the foreign trade of the port and of the State, for the next ten or twenty years, will be fully commensurate with that of the past forty years.

* Thus, the proportion of New-York City to the whole country, in its exports for the fiscal year 1859-'60, (the last official before us was over thirty-two per cent.,) and the imports for the same period over sixty-four per cent., and the total foreign trade of the port, compared with the whole United States, was over forty-eight per cent.; while that of the State of New-York was about fifty-four per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the country, or considerably beyond one-half.

Respectfully submitted.

A motion was made by Mr. Phelps, and carried, that the words in the memorial "say from twenty to thirty days, equivalent to about one-half per cent.," be stricken out. The memorial as amended was adopted.

The following memorial was submitted by Mr. Low and accepted, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to Washington:

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York,
New-York, Dec. —, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represent:

That, in a memorial adopted on the 4th day of October, 1860, and presented at the following session of Congress, it was attempted to be shown that an extension of the postal facilities of the United States was necessary, alike for the development of the commerce of the country, and for the maintenance of the country's high position among the maritime nations of the world.

The following facts were stated in proof of this position:

1. That, through subsidies granted by the British Government, a line of mail steamers had been established between England and the United States in the year 1860, and through the same means had been continued to this day.

2. That this line of steamers had succeeded in wresting from our packet ships the most valuable portion of the carrying trade across the Atlantic, of which, before they had entire control.

3. That similar results had been obtained, to the great benefit of British Commerce, through the extension of lines of mail steamers, to Brazil and other countries.

4. That the British mail steamer secures on every route it traverses, in addition to the most valuable freight, most of the passenger traffic; carrying to England, or *via* England, the men of wealth, the merchant and the traveler, as well as the "swift orders" for merchandise.

5. That the United States, at the present day, are mainly dependent upon British steamers for the transmission of letters to Brazil, the southern coast of South America, the Mediterranean Sea, the East and West coasts of Africa, the ports of India, the Mauritius, Singapore, Java, Siam, the Phillipian Islands, Australia, New-Zealand, and all the ports of China and Japan.

6. That in various lines of mail steamers, the British Government has a ready resource for transports in case of sudden war; and, at the same time, has at its command effective vessels, easily armed for purposes of attack or defence.

That all the advantages possessed by Great Britain in the ready access afforded by her naval packets to the ports of China and Japan—to that vast field of commerce of which it is customary to speak as being east of the Cape of Good Hope—might be secured to our own country by the establishment of a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China and Japan; and that such a line, by facilitating intercourse with those extensive Empires and other less populous regions referred to, would enable the American merchant to compete, on equal terms, with his commercial rivals in England and on the Continent.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Chamber of Commerce solicited of Congress a general extension of the American Ocean Mail service, but more especially such encouragement, by subsidy or otherwise, as may be necessary for the establishment on the Pacific of the line of steamers above referred to.

The completion of the line of telegraph from New-York to San Francisco, by means of which communication between the two places is had in a day, imparts new interest to the subject, and prompts your petitioners to renew their appeal.

The uncertainties and perils to commerce resulting from civil war, and the possibility of other complications, while they strengthen the desire of the American merchant to be relieved of a condition of dependency on a foreign Power for the transmission of his correspondence, present the most cogent reasons for urging upon Congress the measures referred to, as a means of protection as well as a source of convenience to our commerce.

An increasing traffic in merchandise, in treasure and in passengers, to and from California—to be greatly enlarged when a line of semi-monthly steamers is established, would do much to sustain such an enterprise, but it cannot be inaugurated and maintained without the coöperating aid of Government.

The Peninsular and Oriental line connecting England and all the European States with China and other nations of the East, requires Imperial support, and this would be a powerful competitor to the American enterprise whenever it is undertaken.

Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, ask of the Congress of the United States to give to this subject such early attention as is due to a great national interest, which is necessary to a proper development of the national commerce and to the gratification of a just national pride.

Respectfully submitted.

The following memorial was presented by Mr. Duer:

POSTAL FACILITIES TO WASHINGTON.

Chamber of Commerce of the
State of New-York, Dec. 5, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York would call the attention of your honorable body as the Representatives of the people of the entire country, to the imperfect, inconvenient and unsatisfactory state of the leading postal route between New-York and Washington. This line of postal conveyance, commercial traffic and travel, comprises, within a distance of two hundred and forty miles, the Capital of the nation, the three largest cities of the Union, and forms the central and most important link of postal and commercial communication between the Northeast and Southwest.

The entire population of five or six millions in all the Eastern States, and a large portion of the State of New-York and New-Jersey, including this City, with a still larger population in all the States south of the Potomac and the Ohio, are under the necessity of using this line of conveyance, in all of their intercourse with the opposite region, and this communication includes the varied operations of commerce, postal affairs, and travel. From the inexorable circumstances of geographical position—the direction of the shore line, the position of the bays and rivers, and the localities of the cities and towns on the route—the State and municipal authorities having the jurisdiction of this line of communication hold the postal, commercial, and traveling facilities of the people as completely under their control as they would in the possession of a mountain pass.

We would beg leave most respectfully to represent to your honorable body that this jurisdiction has been used for purposes of local profit to the long continued and serious detriment, inconvenience and expense of more than twenty millions of people, who are residents of at least twenty-five States of our common country. We believe they are deprived in an unjust and illegal manner of one of the most sacred rights of a free people—the right of a free and unrestricted highway for the transaction of every description of communication and public traffic.

There can be, in the opinion of your memorialists, but one reason advanced for the principal broken links in this line of conveyance, that reason being unquestionably the local profit derived by the large towns on the route from the delay forced upon travelers by a compulsory stoppage at these places. We would call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that these delays and inconveniences occasioned by the stoppage of the railways, do not exist at other cities and towns on any other leading route in the entire country, and yet this particular route between New-York and Washington is by far the most important postal, national and public link of conveyance in the United States.

It is an instructive fact that inconveniences like these, from such a cause, are unknown throughout the most despotic countries of Europe. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that wherever a railway system exists there is not another locality in the civilized world were there is not a continuous line of railway either through or by places of larger size and more importance than those on this line of conveyance. We would humbly represent that we consider such a state of things as derogatory to our character and position as an enlightened people, and antagonistic to the progressive spirit of the age.

While the different States possess a certain power in the chartering of railroads, it is fully competent to Congress to take any measures that may be deemed advisable to establish post or military roads for the use of the nation at large. The commercial population of New-York, both as citizens of a common country, and as residents of a City that has at least one-half of the foreign commerce of the nation, have a right to protest, and do protest, against any local restrictions to commercial intercourse and correspondence from one extremity of the country to the other. These restrictions do exist, and have existed over the most important line of conveyance in the country for nearly a quarter of a century.

In addition to the importance of the road between New-York and Washington as a postal and commercial route, the present war has shown its indispensable necessity as a military highway. This topic need not be enlarged upon. The fact that the capital of the nation was at one time in imminent danger of capture, and for the sole reason that these imperfections in the railroad communication of which we complain, exists, and the incontestible fact that at the present day, the successful prosecution of a war becomes almost solely a question of transportation, will convince your honorable body that the importance of this line of conveyance, in a National point of view, can scarcely be overrated.

In conclusion, we would respectfully represent to your honorable body that the time for the conveyance of the mails between New-York and Washington is now on an average not less than twelve hours, while with a first-class railroad, the time consumed need not exceed six hours. This acceleration of the mails, we would beg to represent, would be of vast advantage to the commercial interests of this city and to the entire country. Believing as we do that every public interest of the people and the nation at large demands a public highway of the first-class between these important points, and that every year will increase its value and importance, we would respectfully petition your honorable body to take immediate measures for the construction of a double track railway for postal, military and other purposes, from New-York to Washington. We do not wish to enter into details as to the mode and manner of accomplishing this object, but leave it entirely for the consideration of your honorable body.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Tileston was glad to know that some action was about to be taken to secure free communication with Washington.

It was remarked by Mr. Duer that the Legislature of New-Jersey had not exercised their right of power by taxing passengers from Washington.

Mr. Tileston hoped the monopoly would be crushed. He was prepared to prove that the sum of $300,000—the tax on tickets—found its way into the New-Jersey Treasury every year.

The memorial was adopted.

Mr. Blunt read a letter from Mr. Bowditch, of Boston, showing the importance of elevating the character of the seamen of the United States.

The following resolution relating to privateers was offered by Mr. Marshall, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our commerce with Europe is very much exposed to the depredations of rebel privateers, there being no armed national vessels on that coast at this time,

Resolved, That the President of the Chamber be requested to appoint a Committee to draft a memorial to the Executive Government, requesting the speedy dispatch of two or more armed vessels to the coast of Europe, for the protection of our marine interests; and to present said memorial with as little delay as possible, at Washington, for a favorable consideration.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Marshall, Tileston and Lathers, to act as the Committee.

The Chamber then adjourned.

The Hartford at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 3.

This ship arrived opposite New Castle last night from the Cape of Good Hope. She sailed from Boston in June, 1859, and arrived in Hong Kong in October. While there she went up the Yang-tse-kiang River about 700 miles, visiting Pekin and other cities. She left the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th of September, and had a stormy passage from Bermuda. The *Hartford* is about 2,000 tons, and her armament consists of 16 9-inch Dahlgren guns.

The following is a list of her officers: Flag-officer, Frederic Engle; Captain, Charles Lowndes; Lieutenants, Edward A. Barnet, Julian Myers, Richard L. Law, Alexander M. De Bree, W. T. Glassell, D. A. Forest; Sailing-master, Edward Lea; Fleet-surgeon, R. R. Tinslar; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, S. F. Cowes; Assistant-Surgeon, Ed. F. Corson; Paymaster, John D. Gibson; Flag-officer's Secretary, Chas. A. Downes; Captain of Marines, Addison Garland; Lieutenant of Marines, Lucien L. Dawson; Chief Engineer, Andrew Lawton; First Assistant-Engineers, F. C. Dade, W. S. Stamm, Alexander Greer; Third Assistant-Engineers, W. W. Hopper, Frederick Dobbs, Sydney Albert, F. A. R. George; Captain's Clerk, John W. North; Paymaster's Clerk, Benjamin F. Roberts; Midshipmen, G. C. Renney, A. S. Mackenzie, S. D. Green, C. H. Swasey; Boatswain, John Burrows; Gunner, A. T. Thompson; Sailmaker, John A. Birdsall; Carpenter, C. W. Babbitt.

On the passage home the Captain's Clerk, Mr. Hall, a native of Baltimore, died. Two of the seamen fell overboard, about five days ago, and were lost.

The cruise of the ship is up, and the crew will be paid off.

Aid for Loyal North Carolinians.

J. M. Morrison, Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from

W. D.	$5	Moller, Shotwell & Doescher	$25
John K. Myers	25	Cash	25
N	5	Wm. T. Coleman	25
Rev. John Lloyd, of Catawissa, Pa	5	Bulkley & Lapham	20
Wm. H. Webb	100	B. E.	25
U. J. Smith	20	D. C.	10
C. R. Robert	10	W. & W.	10
K. Coullurd	10	F. H.	5
Brush & Co	10	J. Hopkins & Co	10
Robbins & Brothers	10	J. & J. Stuart & Co	50
C. A. Davidson	50	Livermore, Clews & Mason	25
H. G.	5	Hiram Barney	25
N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Company	50	Cash	25
Wm. Mollert & Co	50	O. B.	20
H. T. & Co	50	S. B.	10
Brunjes, Ockerhausen & Co	50	Robert Lenox Kennedy	50
Moller, Hogg & Martins	25	M. K. Jessup & Co	25
		M. P. Jenkins, of Prov	20

Total	$885
Amount previously acknowleged	$8,238
Total receipts	$9,123

New-York, December 3, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 5, 1861.

$9,000	Virginia State 6s	48	100	Harlem R. Pref.	29¼
5,000	N. C. State 6s. s10	60	10	N. H. & H. R.	136
1,000	do.	60	50	Mich. Cen. R.	47¾
5,000	Ill. Canal B., '60	79½	400	do.	48
1,000	Missouri State 6s	40¼	50	do. s10	48
2,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	48	150	do. s30	48
			100	do. b30	48⅛
10,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B	75	75	do.	48⅛
3,000	do.	75½	150	do.	48⅛
5,000	do.	75⅛	100	do. s3	48½
1,000	H. R. R. C. B.	68½	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	36¼
5,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bs	91⅛	10	do.	35⅜
			52	Panama Railroad	110
1,000	M. S. 2d m. As	59	50	Ill. Cen. R. S s10	60⅜
9,000	do.	59¼	600	do. s10	60⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	87¼	50	do. s10	60¼
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	29½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	15½
1,000	G. & Chic. 1st m.	99	200	do.	16
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	80¼	50	Galena & Chi. R.	70
10	Metropolitan Bank	91¼	100	do. b10	70
20	Pac. Ml. St. Co.	85½	10	Clev. & Tol. R.	32
25	do. b30	85¼	200	do.	32¾
80	do.	85¼	100	do.	32⅜
50	do. s30	85	250	Chic. & R. I'd R. b10	52
245	N. Y. Central R.	77¼	65	do.	52
150	do. b60	77½	250	do.	52¼
600	do. s15	77¼	50	do. s4	52¼
300	do.	77⅜	50	do. b6	52⅜
116	Erie Railway	31	100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	19
50	Hudson River R.	37	10	do.	18⅜
120	Harlem Railroad	12	10	do.	18¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93½	63	Hud. Riv. R.	37
4,100	U. S. 6s, '67	88	50	do.	36¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	83	25	Mich. Cen. R.	48
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43½	150	Gal. & Chi. R. b10	70¾
4,000	Virginia St. 6s	48½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10	36½
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	83	50	do.	36½
1,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to Han. & St. J. R.	48	150	Ill. Cen. R. S. s10	60⅜
			150	do.	60⅜
3,500	Mich. 2d M. Ass.	59¼	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	80	100	do.	16½
12	Union Bank	81	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. s30	32¼
50	Pac. M. S. Co. s30	85	200	do.	32⅜
6	do.	85½	200	do. s30	32⅜
50	do.	85½	100	do. b60	32⅜
250	N. Y. Central R.	77½	100	do. b15	32⅜
700	do. b30	77½	200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53¼
800	do. s15	77⅜	50	do.	53¼
100	Harlem R.	11⅝			

Thursday, Dec. 5—P. M.

Although most of the leading stock-jobbers for the rise are standing aloof from the market at present, or else operating only in a moderate way from day to day, and the general disposition of the Street is to await later news from England and the South, the course of prices to-day is remarkably steady, and inclined, if either way, to firmness. This is owing in good part, no doubt, so far as the Railway Share list is concerned, to the prosperous and increasing traffic in the great New-York lines and most of the Western roads, and the consequent scarcity of *bona fide* sellers at what are called or esteemed Civil War prices. The entire speculative business of the stock in New-York Central, for example, is done upon a few thousand shares of cash stock, the certificates of which are made to perform, frequently, half-a-dozen transfers from hand to hand in a single day. The cash stock of the Erie Company is less scarce, but by no means sufficiently abundant to cause a difference of more than ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. between cash and buyers' options. The traffic on the Western roads is reported considerably larger for the closing week in November than last season, although at that time fairly active. And in the case of the Chicago and Rock Island, the result for the entire months of October and November is such as to have induced the Board of Management, at their monthly session to-day, to declare a division of 3 ℘ cent. on their capital of $5,500,000; being only about one-half the cash balances which has been accumulating in this City for a month or two past. The remainder is more than equal to the January interest, about $50,000, on their funded debt, and the February rent $62,500,000 on their branch road. The present action is not unexpected to the large holders of the stock, though the rumor that the Company had the ample means referred to on hand, and that the Directors probably would divide part of them, was not generally credited on the Street until the actual announcement was made to-day. The stock opened this morning at 52, sold up to 53½, and closed 52¾@52⅞ ℘ cent. The shares of the Michigan Central were in improved demand; Cleveland and Pittsburgh rose to 16½; Illinois Central was firm, and Michigan Southern, Toledo and Galena steady. Influential buyers of Erie again appeared at 31@31½ ℘ cent. New-York Central, after opening at 77⅛@77¼, sold up to 77½ cash, and closed 77¼@77⅜ ℘ cent. The Southern State Stocks improved on Virginias, North Carolinas and Missouris. The Federal Stocks remain steady.

After the adjournment of the Second Board, the Share market was weaker again, closing about as follows:

N. Y. Central	77⅜	Michigan Central	48
Erie	30⅞	Illinois Central	60⅜
Erie Preferred	52	Panama	110
Rock Island	52⅜	Pacific	84¾
Michigan Southern	17	Missouris	40⅜
Mich. Guaranteed	36¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	93⅛
Toledo	32⅛	Cleveland and Pitts	16⅜

Some of the bids for the City Bank shares were lower than yesterday:

New-York	86½	Irving	67
Merchants'	83	Metropolitan	91¼
Mechanics'	90	Market	81
America	97	Nassau	80
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	81
National	88	Continental	72½
Commerce	80½	St. Nicholas	72½
American Exchange	80	Marine	80
Hanover	67	Park	98

The demand continues at steady prices, though generally on a retail scale, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. Assent. B.	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	N. Ind. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line	76
Erie firsts, '68	102½	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f., 7 ℘ c.	77
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c. '70.	29
Erie fourths, 80	71	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	10
Erie fifths, '88	68½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts	68	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38½
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	10
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98½
Hudson convert., '67	68½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	94
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	94	Chi. & R. I. firsts	92
Harlem seconds, '64	91	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℘ c., '82.	91	Lack. & West. Bonds	93
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c.	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts. s. f.	76½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	80	Mil. & P. DuC. firsts, pref.	76
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c seconds	70	Mil. & P. DuC. sec'ds, pref	57

There is nothing new in Money rates. The *City of Baltimore* last evening brought $225,000 in English Gold. The disbursements of the Government on this point continue heavy, the Money for the most part passing directly into Bank. The Sub-Treasurer has made a call of $3,500,000 on the Banks, payable to-morrow, on the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury negotiation of Oct. 1. The Exchanges for Saturday's steamer open quiet, and on Merchant bills rather lower. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange by N. Brandt, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ℘ steamer *City of Manchester*, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent
3 Days' Sight	109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.15c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.20c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	41 cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per MarcBanco	36½ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	41⅛ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	79¼ cents.

We understand that the Rock Island Dividend of 3 ℘ cent., referred to above, is payable Dec. 20, inst.

The National Bank Note Company, to whom the Secretary of the Treasury recently awarded the contract for engraving and printing the $50,000,000 of 6 ℘ cent. Bonds and Inscriptions of 1881, sold to the Associated Banks of the three cities, have already completed a portion of the plates, and to-day began to print the Bonds.

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, interested in the negotiations of the Government, for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation
New-York, Nov. 30	$162,790,302	$136,304,548	$41,507,558	$8,537,176
Boston, Dec. 2	66,949,582	27,845,864	7,741,059	6,002,583
Phila., Dec. 2	30,048,052	23,047,331	7,404,530	2,343,898
Total	$259,787,936	$187,197,743	$56,653,147	$16,183,587
Last week	252,066,915	179,472,707	56,676,402	17,288,324
Last year	218,580,438	113,101,699	28,428,746	18,808,334

The current quotations to-day of Gwynne & Day, No. 12 Wall-street, for out of town Bank Notes are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	30@35
New-England	1-5	New-Orleans, La	30@50
New-Jersey	¼@⅜	Ill. and Wisconsin	3@55
Philadelphia	⅛	Ohio, and Indiana	⅛@¼
Interior Pennsylv'a	⅛@1½	Missouri	10@50
Baltimore	⅜	Free Ind. and Ken	2
Maryland	1@2	Tennessee	30@50
Virginia	5@30	Michigan	1
North Carolina	30	Canada	⅜@1
S. Carolina and Ga	50		

And for Checks and Certificates of Deposit as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
Boston	⅛@¼	St Louis	8@10
Providence	⅛@¼	Cincinnati	⅜
Interior New England	⅛@¼	Chicago	⅜
New-York State	⅛@¼	Milwaukee	2
Philadelphia	⅛@¼	Detroit	1
Baltimore	¼@⅜	Montreal	1⅛@2
Pittsburgh	⅜	Quebec	1⅛@2
Washington	1	Toronto	1⅛@2

The Coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad for the last week was:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,356 11	251,158 13
Shipped South	13,406 08	770,800 13
Total	20,762 19	1,021,959 06

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	4,353 13	232,750 11
Shipped South	16,828 02	773,745 19
Total	21,181 05	1,006,496 10
Increase		15,462 16

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $765,846, including $27,537 for Treasury Notes and $85,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,486,448, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $5,276,306.

The State Treasurer of Wisconsin has issued the following circular to County Treasurers:

State Treasurer's Office,
Madison, Nov. 27, 1861.

To ——, Treasurer of ——:

Dear Sir: To meet the interest on the State Bonds, and to pay for purchases made in New-York, it will be necessary that a portion of the State tax soon to be collected, reach the Treasury in coin. As there is at the present time a large amount of coin in the hands of the people, it will be no hardship for one-third, at least, of the State tax to be required in this shape. The balance will be received in Wisconsin currency, to the extent it is received from the taxpayer. I have the most satisfactory assurances that all Wisconsin currency now current, with the exception of the notes of the Dodge County Bank, Bank of Portage, and Waupun Bank, the aggregate circulation of which is less than $10,000, will be redeemed, so as to save the holders from all loss. In all cases where the Banks issuing the notes fail to redeem, as required by the amended Banking law, the notes will be redeemed by the Bankers' Association, and at once retired from circulation, and the non-redeeming Banks wound up, without loss to the bill-holder. From careful investigations, I am fully satisfied with the correctness of these assurances, and hesitate not to express the opinion that there will be no further trouble with Wisconsin currency.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer.

The Demand Treasury Notes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "W." says: "It has become so much the fashion of late to decry issues of the Government Demand Notes, as tending to produce an expansion of the currency—which means a rise of prices of commodities—that any opinion to the contrary is likely to be received with little favor by those who seem to have arrogated the position of oracles upon the subject, and who are, as usual in such cases, but the promulgators of time-worn dogmas."

There has been only one great object in view among all persons who have written anything with an avowed or known authorship, relative to the currency, in the present crisis, and that is, how most efficiently to supply Government with the means required to maintain the Union and the liberties of the people. If there are differences of opinion, they are surely founded in honesty and patriotism. But it seems, in my humble judgment, that there are no real differences of opinion among the "oracles," for "W." himself, like Saul among the prophets, says:

"The Government issues of Demand Notes will not produce an undue expansion, so long as the issues are kept convertible, and so long as they do not exceed, together with what the Government disburses on other accounts, the Treasury receipts for Loans and Taxes."

No "currency doctor" could have stated the case more clearly than this: "*The Government issues of Demand Notes will not produce an undue expansion so long as these issues are kept convertible.*"

Undoubtedly "W." is right in this, and if he will only give an illustration of the mode in which he would keep $500,000,000 convertible, he will confer lasting benefits on the country. The great difficulty seems to be how to carry out his plan of superseding private credits in the *currency* to this extent with Government credit. I can understand how this amount of *capital* could be loaned to the Government for obligations in the nature of an investment, bearing interest. But I cannot see in his short essay any mode suggested by which this sum is to be "kept convertible," and if he means to advocate its issue in Demand Notes, which carry with them "the power of purchase," and confer that power upon every holder of them, I do not see where to find the relinquishment of that power, and as he has proposed to base the issue upon that relinquishment, it is very desirable that he should explicitly demonstrate the existence of the basis.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1861. J.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 18,217 bbls. Flour, 829 bags Corn Meal, 162,116 bushels Wheat, 176,901 bushels Corn, 143 bushels Rye, 5,513 bush. Barley, 60,037 bushels Oats, 5,855 bushels Malt, 1,876 packages Provisions, and 975 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 70 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,400 bags Rio at 16c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is stiffly held, at 30c.@30½c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, and prices of shipping brands, especially of extra State, have advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, have been 27,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 85, mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 50
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in more demand and is advancing; sales 2,450 bbls., at $5 60@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request including superfine, at $5 40@$5 50; extra at $5 60@$6 75, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,900 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, chiefly for export at a shade firmer prices; sales since our last, 307,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 37, in store; Canada Club, unsound to prime, at $1 20@$1 30; White Western at $1 36@$1 48; Amber do. at $1 37@$1 39; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 36; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 30@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 27; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 21@$1 26; Red State, at $1 27½@$1 34, and White Kentucky at $1 50, ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy; sales 162,000 bushels at 58c. for damaged, 63c.@64½c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 63½c.@64c. for sound; 65c. for do., in store; 66c.@67c. for Western Yellow; and 70c. for Western White, ℘ bush. Oats are depressed and declining, including Canadian, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western at 45c.@45½c., and State at 45c.@46c., afloat, ℘ bush. Rye is in demand at 82c.@86c. ℘ bushel; sales 13,300 bushels. Barley unaltered; sales 13,600 bushels, including Canada at 71c.@80c.; State at 73c.@75c. and California at 75c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues quiet to-day, at 65c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at former rates, including new, at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℘ lb.

LIME—Continues scarce, quiet and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, 141 hhds. at 40c. for Porto Rico, 35c. for Barbados, and 26c.@27c. for Cuba Muscovado, ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate demand, at uniform prices, including Common at $5 56@$5 62½ ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Turpentine are inactive and unsettled.

OILS—The principal kinds of Fish Oils, as also Linseed Oil, have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Crude Whale, 46c.@48c.; Crude Sperm, $1 25@1 28; and Linseed at 76c.@78c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inquired for at $12 50@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c.@4¾c. ℘ lb. Cut Meats are in request at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is salable and firm; sales 450 boxes, at 6½c.@8c. ℘ lb. Lard is in fair request at steady rates; sales 615 tierces and bbls., poor to choice, at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb. Beef is less active; sales, since our last, 450 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $21 50@$22 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is salable and buoyant at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℘ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5½c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Is dull and heavy, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales: 400 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 8½c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7½c.@8½c.; with a lot of China, in bags, on terms not ascertained, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 20c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-room has been more abundant, and rates have been depressed. The engagements have been restricted: For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8½d.@8¾d.; Corn, 7½d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 25s. Fustic, 18s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tc.; Rice, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d. @35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For Cork—Wheat, in bulk, for orders, 12d. ℘ bush. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℘ bbl., and Wheat 18c. ℘ bushel; Rice, $8. For Antwerp—Wheat, 11d. ℘ bushel.

Provision Trade of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 4.

The weather has been quite changeable. A good deal of snow fell, but it melted soon after falling; this was succeeded by a cold bracing atmosphere, Monday and yesterday, the thermometer down to 26 in the daytime. This was particularly favorable for pork packing, and a very active business was done the last three days of the week at a decline established in the fore part of the week. The receipts of hogs have been quite large, but all have been taken by parties having contracts, and those packing for the English market, the latter houses buying very freely. The course of the market each day was as follows: Wednesday the market opened as it closed the previous day, dull; the receipts were about 10,000, and packers held back for a decline, which was established at the close. Thursday being Thanksgiving day, the Merchants' Exchange was closed, but there was a good deal done nevertheless, and about 6,000 head sold at $3 25@$3 30. Friday the weather was bad, and the market ruled dull and heavy. Saturday, prices further declined, but the receipts not being excessive, the demand was good at the decline, and packers bought freely. Monday the demand was quite active. The receipts were fair, but the weather was highly favorable, and packers took all offered at a shade better prices. Yesterday there was increased firmness displayed by drovers; and they asked an advance of 5c.@10c. ℘ cental, but did not succeed in establishing any, only to a limited extent—packers not being disposed to follow up the advance—more especially owing to the fact that the demand for the product did not improve. The receipts were about 7,500 head. The receipts for the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were:

Total for the week	60,273
Previously reported	48,743
Total for the season	109,016
Same time last year	153,338
Same time in 1859	143,000
Same time in 1858	231,142
Same time in 1857	137,810
Same time in 1856	183,373
Same time in 1855	203,582
Same time in 1854	134,738

The active demand in the forepart of the week induced drovers to make purchases in the country at prices they now cannot realize, and this was one of the causes of the firmness displayed by holders yesterday. In no previous year, probably, has there been so much put up for the English market; and there can be no doubt that the quantity of American Bacon sent to England and Ireland the next six months will exceed anything ever thought of before; and the same may be said of Lard. For the information of our readers beyond the ocean, we will say that the quality is vastly superior to any ever put up in this country before, owing to the great abundance of corn fed to hogs the last twelve months. The meat is young and solid, too, as the hogs are all young. Not only are sides being prepared for the foreign market, but Shoulders and Hams, so that the supply will not only be large, but the assortment good. In the forepart of the week there was a good demand for mess pork, chiefly speculative, at $9 50 on the spot, and $9 75 for future delivery, but this demand soon fell off, and toward the close there was no demand, although it was freely offered at $9 50 on the spot or for future delivery. The demand for Lard has been good, and but little on the market, prime being salable at 7¾c.@7⅞c. and 8c. in kegs. There has been a good demand for green meats during the week, and the market closes rather steady at 2¼c. for shoulders, 3⅜c.@3½c. for sides, and 3¼c.@3⅜c. for hams. Some sales of hams were made at 3⅛c., but they were large. At the close, the rate for Hams, as they run, was 3⅛c., and for selected 3¼c. Bacon has been held firmly, at 3¾c.@4c. for shoulders, 5c.@5¼c. for sides, and 5¾c.@6c. for clear sides—in view of the demand from the Government, it being supposed all the Bacon now here will be needed for that purpose. Butchers' Lard has been in good demand all this week, at 6c., buyers furnishing packages; 6c. should have been the quotation, instead of 5c., in our last, which was a mistake. Head and gut sold to the extent of 1,200 bbls., at 6⅛c.@6¼c.—the latter rate on the spot—and 6¼c.@6⅜c. to be delivered ahead.

HORSE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

There remained unsold the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 280 head. There has been two pair first-class coach horses sold at $1,000@$1,250 ℘ pair, and some inquiry for this kind of horses; a few fine pairs would sell readily at fair prices. First-class single horses sold slow at $250@$300 each, with speed; ordinary travelers sold at $175@$225 each. No inquiry for saddle horses; but few in market. A small lot of shippers sold at $80@$85 each. Railroad and omnibus companies are buying a few at $90@$100 each. There is over 100 horses brought here in anticipation of selling to Government, but they have stopped purchasing. The dealers have them on their hands, and will lose heavily on them. There is several first-class draught horses in market, held at $150@$175 each; very slow sales. Sales for the week amount to 58 head, leaving on hand this evening, 302 head, mostly common stock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Ireland as it Was—Magic Joke—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Magic Marriage—He's Not a Miss.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3¼ and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—Exhibition of Paintings—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE REBELLION.

The first battle for the Union has been fought in Tennessee, and the National cause has signally triumphed. That steadfast patriot, Parson Brownlow, with a force of three thousand men, met the rebels at Morristown, on the line of the Great Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, on the 1st inst., and totally defeated them—the Memphis papers of the 2d, from which the news is taken, admitting a total route of the rebel forces.

Two very important official documents will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning. One is an order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the seizure of property in disloyal States by the National forces; and the other is an order from the Secretary of State concerning the disposal of the slaves of rebels who come within the National lines. The order of Secretary Chase provides, in brief, that there shall be agents appointed in the different places conquered by our arms, who shall secure and prepare for market the cotton, rice and such other products as may be seized, and that the naval and military authorities shall aid in this work. Slaves—or in the euphemism of the Secretary—"persons held to service for life under State laws"—may be employed by the agents, and will be *organized for systematized labor*, in securing and preparing for market their products. Pay-rolls will be prepared, and a just compensation allowed to these laborers, the amount to be fixed by the agent, and approved by the military commandant and the Secretary of the Treasury. An inventory of all stock and a record of all products taken will be carefully made by the agents and officers. The cotton and other goods will be shipped to this City for market, and accounts will be settled by the Secretary of the Treasury. The agents must so transact business, that as little injury as possible may accrue to loyal citizens, or those who within reasonable time may assume the character of loyal citizens. The other order, that of the Secretary of State to Gen. McClellan, simply reaffirms the position of the act of Congress of August last, in reference to slaves employed in hostile service against the Government, who may escape within our military lines. Such hostile employment absolves them from any further claim to service or labor, and brings them within military protection, and those who would arrest them as fugitives should themselves be immediately arrested by the military authorities.

We publish this morning, in our Washington dispatches, a synopsis of the principal documents relating to our Foreign Relations, which were sent to Congress with the President's Message. The documents in full cover four hundred and twenty-five pages, but many of them have already been published.

Gen. Halleck, the commandant of the Department of the Missouri, has issued an important order in reference to affairs there. All rebels and all who aid the enemy are to be arrested, and their property is to be confiscated and sold; those found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens are to be shot; rebels who commit hostility will be punished according to the rules of war; destitute loyalists, who have been driven from their homes by the rebels, are to be quartered in the houses, and fed and clothed at the expense of the Secessionists. These are stringent measures, but the contumacy of the Missouri rebels renders them absolutely necessary.

Some important revelations respecting the condition of the rebel army threatening Washington have been made by a man named Eaton, who was captured a day or two ago near our lines as a spy. He claims to be from Troy, N. Y. He represents that great dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, especially the South Carolinians, and confirms the report that the troops from that State have been permitted to return home.

An important Army Order has just been issued by the Secretary of War, which directs that all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer service now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported missing in action, or who may hereafter be taken prisoners or reported missing, shall be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such officers and men—the vacancies thus occasioned in the organized regiments to be filled by the Governors.

A reliable Union man just arrived from Charleston, has furnished the Philadelphia *North American* with some important information. The blockade of Charleston, he states, is violated mainly by the Maffit channel. By this outlet the *Nashville* accomplished her exit, and privateers are continually running in and out of it. The steamer *Isabel*, loaded with 1,000 bales of cotton, is watching her opportunity to run the blockade, and so is the schooner *Prince of Wales*, which has a cargo of the staple. Six or seven regiments of State troops, with three from North Carolina, are stationed at Coosawhatchie to resist the anticipated advance of the National forces, and the forts in Charleston harbor are all fully manned. Arms are plenty, for the *Fingal* brought 12,500 superior Enfield rifles, and the *Bermuda* 3,000, and provisions are reported to be abundant and cheap. The general tone of talk among the people leaves the impression that secession can only be overwhelmed by a victory won by the National arms in front of Washington.

A correspondence, it is stated, has been going on for some time between the Government and Ex-Minister Faulkner, now confined in Fort Warren. It resulted on Wednesday in the issue of an order for his release on parole for thirty days, on condition that he goes to Richmond and secures the liberation of Congressman Ely. If he is successful he can remain. If he is not, he is to return to his prison.

An eye-witness of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell furnishes the Panama *Star and Herald* with some particulars of the affair, which would be amusing if they were not so seriously told. Miss Slidell, we learn from this veracious observer, not only resisted vigorously the attempts of Lieut. Fairfax to take possession of her father, but went so far as to bare her breast, defying death itself. The former Captain of the *Jeff. Davis*, it is said, was a passenger on board the *Trent*, but escaped observation.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Louisville, Dec. 2, state that Gen. Breckinridge was then at the head of a brigade of six regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, at Hopkinsville, making arrangements to attack Gen. Crittenden at Calhoun. Reinforcements had been sent to Crittenden, and no fears were entertained for his safety.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, a petition was presented by Mr. Sumner, from citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying that the slaves of rebels may be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men, on fair remuneration being made. A resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the disasters at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, wished to have Springfield, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington inserted, but the amendment was not agreed to. A substitute was offered by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa providing for the appointment of a Committee consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to investigate the causes of all the disasters to our arms, but the whole subject was finally postponed. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Sutler in the volunteer force. An investigation of the case of Col. Miles, who was accused of being intoxicated on the day the battle of Bull Run was fought, was ordered on motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, then introduced his bill for confiscating the property of rebels and giving freedom to their slaves. It provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal, wherever situated within the United States belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process, who have or shall in any way take up arms against the United States, or in any wise aid or abet the rebellion—of course, making their slaves free. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, the vacancies in the standing committees were filled. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts of the military censorship established over the telegraphic dispatches to the Northern Press. A series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to appropriate committees were offered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. An amendment was made referring the subject of the seacoast and lake defences to a select committee, instead of to the Committee on Commerce, and the resolutions were then adopted. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

From a careful counting of the duplicate certified returns in the hands of the Police, at Headquarters, compared with those which the friends of Mr. Opdyke and the Press have in their possession, it has been ascertained that the plurality by which the Republican and Union candidate is elected Mayor of this City amounts to 588.

The Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening, adopted a series of resolutions expressive of their undiminished confidence in Mayor Wood, and their belief that his defeat was procured by corruption and treachery, and received an address from the Mayor, who avowed his entire confidence in the capacity and integrity of his successor, and expressed his hope that, under his administration, the office of Mayor would be invested with more power than it had hitherto possessed.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City notes a remarkable scarcity of Government officials in Utah. A short time ago not a single United States Judge could be found in the Territory, though the requisite number had been appointed; and during last month, when one of them returned to his duties and opened his Court, no United States Marshal was present—consequently no cases could be tried, and the Court had to be adjourned until January. The people in the Territory are rejoicing over the establishment of the Pacific Telegraph, and are anxiously looking forward to the time when the railroad shall also be in operation.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election in Massachusetts has been completed. The total vote for Governor was 97,321, of which 65,261 were given for John A. Andrew, and 31,264 for Isaac Davis—giving Gov. Andrew a majority over all of 33,201. Last year the vote for Andrew was 104,527; for Lawrence, 23,816; for Beach, 35,191; for Butler, 6,000, and scattering 75. Total, 169,609, and giving Gov. Andrew a plurality of 39,445. The highest vote given for a candidate on the State ticket is for Oliver Warner, Secretary of State. His vote is 66,554, and his plurality 35,378. Mr. Foster, Attorney-General, runs next to him on the State ticket, receiving 66,441 votes, and Mr. Reed, the Auditor, next, receiving 66,398.

The difficulty of collecting the returns of the recent election for State Officers in Wisconsin gave the Democrats an opportunity to assert that they had gained a victory. How much ground there was for this claim may be inferred from the following official majorities for the Republican candidates, which are made up from the returns of all but one county: Governor, Harvey, 3,637; Lieutenant-Governor, Salomon, 4,944; Secretary of State, Lewis, 12,182; Treasurer, Hastings, 12,672; Auditor, Howe, 12,140; Superintendent of Instruction, Pickard, 11,212; Prison Commissioner, Hodges, 7,788; Bank Comptroller, Ramsey, 3,962. The aggregate vote of the State is about 85,000 less than that for the President last year.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, of the 2d inst., contains a political classification of the members of the Kentucky House of Representatives, now in session in that town. It gives seventy-three as "Union" men, and twenty-five as "States Rights."

The steamer *Keystone State*, W. E. Leroy, Commander, left Philadelphia under sealed orders on Wednesday night.

Another regiment, organizing in Onondaga County, has enlisted about 400 men. A public meeting was held in Syracuse, on Tuesday, to adopt measures to hasten its completion.

While in the East Indies the marine corps and crew of the *Hartford*, which has just arrived at Philadelphia, purchased a sufficient quantity of silk to make an American flag, forty by twenty feet. The flag, which was completed on the voyage, is said to be worth $1,000, and it is to be presented to the City of Philadelphia through Mayor Henry.

The Board of Jewish American delegates last night appointed Rev. Dr. Fischel as Chaplain, to look after the temporal and spiritual welfare of Jewish soldiers in the army of the Potomac. They also adopted a memorial to Congress, petitioning for the repeal of the clause in the act of July, 1861, which permits only Chaplains of "Christian denominations" to be appointed to regiments.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the ordinance appropriating an additional half million of dollars for the relief of families of volunteers, as reported from the Joint Committee of the two Boards.

The Board of Councilmen held a regular session last evening, but the business transacted was unimportant, except as to the adoption of the report of the Committee on National Affairs, appropriating $500,000 for the Volunteer Relief Fund. The principal features of the measure have been heretofore published.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday noon and organized as a Board of City Canvassers. The Clerk announced that the returns of six election districts had not been handed in. The Sergeant-at-Arms was empowered to arrest the officials who were to blame for not bringing them in. Without doing any business the Board adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Memorials were submitted and adopted, asking Congress to confer upon the United States Assay Office of this City the privilege of coining; to establish mail communication from California to China and Japan, and to remedy the present inconveniences of the postal route between this City and Washington.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have ordered a new trial of the case of *Devoy vs. The Mayor, &c.*, which was an action by the plaintiff, as assignee, to recover the salary of one of the old Police Court Clerks. The case resulted in favor of the defendants on the former trial. At Chambers of the same Court, Justice Sutherland yesterday directed a reference to Benjamin W. Bonney of a number of claims against the City for services rendered the Commissioners of Record. In the Superior Court, at trial term, a verdict of $108 75 was yesterday obtained against the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company for starting off their 12 o'clock train without taking the plaintiff, Mr. Benson, who had purchased a ticket therefor.

The Stock Market was generally steady yesterday in the tone of the dealings, the fluctuations on New-York Central being about ⅜ ℘ cent. The Rock Island Company declared a dividend of 3 ℘ cent. Exchange 108¾ on London.

More favorable private advices from Europe, and a reduction in rates on ocean freight encouraged shippers to buy Flour and Wheat freely, yesterday, at firmer prices. Corn was plenty and depressed. Cotton was in good demand, and was quoted a shade higher. The transactions in Provisions were generally fair in extent, and at full rates. Groceries were quiet, as were likewise Metals, Hay, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Tar and Turpentine. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Resin, Tallow and Whisky. There was not much activity in the Freight market.

England and the Cotton Supply.

The great body of the American population probably looks unalarmed to the contingency of a war with England. It is true none the less that the report of the reception of the Mason and Slidell affair in England, is awaited here with painful anxiety; and that apprehensions more or less solicitous are felt that to the task of repressing the rebellion at the South may possibly be added that of combating the first naval power of the world. To measure the resources of the country against this intensified strain may not unreasonably provoke doubts in minds not commonly addicted to prudent considerations.

But nothing is more improbable than that the English Government will accept the search of the *Trent* as a ground of war. We are too apt to guage the chances in such matters by reference to the passions rather than the self-interest of peoples. Nothing but passion can induce England to make the act of Capt. Wilkes the occasion of war. Every consideration of self-interest sways her to the side of uninterrupted peace. We are quite conscious how widely this conviction differs from the one generally current. It is the popular assumption that England is perishing for want of cotton; that she has discovered the folly of seeking it elsewhere than in America, and that any excuse for a rupture with the Northern States, in consequence of which the Southern blockade may be broken, will be seized with avidity. It is believed that the Whig Ministry is quite willing to avoid a collision; but that the Tory opposition, availing itself of the recent "outrage," and reinforced by the Manchester men, clamorous for cotton, will be able to impose a war policy upon the Whigs, or expel them from power. But the fact is, England is in no immediate want of cotton. There is a supply for five months in the warehouses of Liverpool and London, and on its way from India, to say nothing of the unreported stores in Lancashire and at Glasgow. The following is the latest statement of the market:

	Bales.
Stock at Liverpool	606,000
Deduct bales considered rubbish, not fit for spinning	100,000
Total	506,000
Stock in London	22,000
Landing and afloat from East India	172,000
Total	700,000

To keep the mills running in the day time, 35,000 bales a week is required, which shows that, without additions to the stock, the present supply would hold out twenty weeks—namely, to the middle of April. But from October to March, India, judging by the shipments of the last ten months, will send 600,000 bales, while nearly 90,000 bales will be received from Egypt, Brazil, Africa, and the West Indies. There is thus a supply, and a promise of a supply, reaching to the gathering of the crop of next year; and such a promise is not calculated to stimulate the English appetite for a rupture of the blockade. For it is not the immediate, but the prospective need, which affects the manufacturer. He is now closing his mills, or running them upon half-time, not because cotton is scarce, but because the markets of the world are overstocked with goods. Were the market not thus glutted, India has hundreds of thousands of bales ready for shipment, which she can obtain at will; but the shorter staple of that cotton requires costly alteration of machinery, which the larger number of spinners decline to make, believing as they do, that the American contest will soon be ended, and the American long staple cotton soon be brought into the market. Upon the early close of the American war every interest of the cotton spinner is staked, and he will be the last man to promote an indefinite extension of the struggle by the introduction of the British Government as a party. England, who learns little of America, has at least learned this, that the spirit and resolution of our people rise with the exigency, however formidable. So far from British intervention operating to dishearten the North, it would rather re-inflame the energetic determination with which it entered upon the present contest, and lead to protracted conflict, in which not only cotton but bread would be withheld from the laborers of England and France. It will only be when all prudential regard to the future is neglected, and the passion of the mob is yielded to, that we shall see the British Government ready to make war—for what? For the overthrow of a principle which it has labored for two centuries to make the universal law of the sea; and which does more to strengthen its hold upon maritime supremacy, than all the rest of the international code taken together. Of such costly and impolitic demagougy, the leaders of British opinion are incapable.

The War and the Patent Office.

The Secretary of the Interior states in his Report that no branch of the public service connected with his Department has been so much affected by the rebellion as has the Patent Office. This year there is an exess of expenditures over receipts amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars, whereas last year there was an excess the other way of ninety-four thousand dollars. As is well known, the Patent Office is required to defray all its own expenses.

Mr. Smith does not enlighten us as fully as we could have desired as to the causes to which the late falling off is to be attributed. The practical withdrawal of a number of States from the Union is popularly supposed to be the sole cause. But this can hardly be. The Southern gentry have souls above either buttons or any other base mechanical contrivance; and though a recalcitrant Virginia inventor, of a rebellious turn of mind, some time ago applied, through an attorney at Washington, for a patent (and did not get it, because he would not take the oath of allegiance,) he was hardly a representative man. The applications for letters patent from citizens of the States in rebellion indeed were never numerous. Neither, on the other hand, has the contraction of the field for vending rights or patented manufactures operated seriously upon the minds of Northern inventors. On the contrary, the war has so stimulated the inventive Yankee brain that the Office at Washington fairly groans (we believe that is the figure) under the weight of instruments of destruction, and Gen. McClellan has but to adopt any one out of ten thousand patent kill-alls to utterly annihilate the rebels' "grand army of the Potomac."

The trouble lies elsewhere. The Patent Office has sources of depression peculiar to itself in the radical changes that were introduced into the *régime* of the Bureau when the present incumbent came in. It is probable, however, that the worst results likely to come from the change have already been felt, and that the next year will see the institution at least paying expenses. It represents elements too intimately connected with civilization not to inspire hearty wishes for its entire prosperity.

Government Mail and Military Roads.—In our issue of the 23d ult. we called the attention of Government specially to the necessity of increased railroad facilities between Washington and the Northern cities, and we are glad to find that the Secretary of War has taken this subject up and elucidated it in his report. He shows that the spirit of monopoly had so far ruled in the early necessity of transportation of the troops as to demand and receive $6 per head, and not until a more lengthy route *via* Harrisburgh had beean greed to, and had carried them at $4, could the rates be reduced. This fact sufficiently illustrates the necessity for such a new and competing road as that indicated by us last month.

It is not, however, alone for the sake of competition to reduce the price that this road is required. There are weightier considerations. The present roads are altogether insufficient for the travel and freight required to pass over them in any time of war, whether foreign or intestine. The very existence of the Government may yet depend upon such an additional facility. Not only the Executive officers and archives of the Government, but the Senators and Representatives of the people might in a sudden emergency, easily foreseen, be cut off from aid—be plunged into captivity, and the entire fabric of the Government be subverted.

The Secretary of War has wisely recommended that one portion—the one most needed from Washington to Baltimore—should immediately be commenced. Let Congress respond promptly to this, so that the work can yet be accomplished before the real severity of Winter sets in. This road completed, and connected with the Northern Central, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and the latter connected by a road from Gray's Ferry by the west front of Philadelphia to the Trenton Road, would make a through connected line to New-York. By the creation of this new road from Washington to Baltimore, and connecting its dépôts as recommended by the Secretary of War, by lines of railroad track to Alexandria, will be saved the enormous expenditure daily made for wagon transport through the City of Washington, which now exceeds *seventy thousand dollars per month* for military stores and munitions of war. This saving, with the difference named in the Secretary's Report on passengers and freight, as guaranteed by the parties proposing to build the road, will exceed in amount *one million of dollars* annually, while the war lasts. This is a saving not to be overlooked at the moment when the country is being laden heavily with taxes to support its existence and its honor.

The Committee on Military Affairs should promptly bring in a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to enter upon this work immediately. We trust they will do so, and that he will enter into such a well-guarded contract as will give the Government exclusive control of this road, at any time a war necessity may exist. The people require this road as much as does the Government.

The Herald's Veracity and Circulation—A Test for Both.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is afraid to stake a dollar on his own veracity! He pleads all sorts of excuses against accepting the test we offered him the other day,—and is even driven en to the extremity of pleading his *religion* as a reason why he cannot make a bet. This is running the thing into the ground. It is decidedly the most desperate dodge of the season. The *Herald* must be *in extremis* when it thus affects pious scruples. The devil must be dead, and has left the *Herald* a weeping and wailing orphan, deprived of its natural protector, and forced to resort to religion for refuge and consolation!

But we can't let our panic-stricken neighbor off so easily. For the last five or six months it has been bragging of its circulation, —of its unbounded prosperity,—and of the corresponding decay of its competitors. This is a style of enterprise in which the *Herald* has always been proficient,—but of late it has become even more audacious than usual. An explanation of its unusual zeal in lying may be found in the fact that it has been working day and night to get the Corporation advertising. Its agents have been dogging the members of the Common Council,—making them all sorts of promises—offering all sorts of inducements, and bringing to bear upon them all kinds of influence, to induce them to vote in favor of making the *Herald* a Corporation organ. It has even offered to publish the proceedings of the Common Council *gratuitously*, if they will only give it the rest of the Corporation advertising at the ordinary rates. All its gabble about its own circulation, in comparison with that of its neighbors, and about its enormous advertising patronage, has been intended for effect upon this project. Bennett supposed he could make the members of the Common Council believe that there was really no other newspaper published worth a moment's consideration except the *Herald*, and that they must, therefore, comply with its demands. He succeeded in humbugging just one Supervisor—a man named Blunt, who really seems to have swallowed the *Herald's* balderdash, and to have voted to give that sheet the exclusive publication of the canvass of votes—a job worth, perhaps, $7 50, or possibly $10—over which the *Herald* has exulted ever since a great deal more lustily than it would over the defeat and dispersion of the rebel army.

We have watched this game of the *Herala* quietly from the beginning, and have been curious to see how far it would prove successful. The experiments of the *Herald* on public credulity are always amusing. It acts habitually on the principle that the people are all fools,—that they like "*lies* well told" better than truth,—and that public men of all kinds and grades can always be either flattered, humbugged or bullied into subserviency. It has made very little progress thus far with the Common Council,—for the members of that body, whatever other defects they may have, have a sharp eye for success; and they see perfectly well, from every day's experience, that a public man can stand anything better than the *Herald's* support. That is just as fatal as rot-gut whiskey warranted to kill at twenty yards.

The wagers we offer the *Herald* turn exclusively on its own veracity. In the course of its canvass for the Corporation advertising, it has ventured upon a good many specific statements of matters of fact *within its own knowledge*. If those statements are not true, the *Herald* knew they were false when it made them. They relate partly to its own business affairs, and partly to ours. *We know* that what it says of the Times is false,—and are willing to stake $12,500 on its falsehood. The *Herald* knows that what it says of *its own* circulation is false, and *dare not stake a single dollar on its truth!* Its "religion" stands in the way!!

Now here are some of the *Herald's* assertions:

From the Herald, Nov. 2.

> Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger circulation we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts, they *both of them distribute somewhere between* TWENTY-FIVE *and* THIRTY THOUSAND *daily.* Of this we are not certain, but concerning the *Herald*, there can be no doubt. *Its daily sale of papers averages from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand.*

From the Herald, Nov. 3.

> It remains doubtful whether the *Times* or *Tribune* will be discovered to be ahead, but in no case will it appear that *both of them together, have* ONE-HALF *so many subscribers as the Herald, which sells from* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE *thousand to* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE *thousand of its daily issue.*

From the Herald, Thursday, Nov. 7.

> We have attained a *daily issue as high as* ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. Next to the *Herald* comes the *Tribune* and the *Times*, but far in the rear, for we presume that *neither the Times nor the Tribune can boast of an average beyond* TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND *dailies.*

From the Herald, Saturday, Nov. 9.

> In regard to our circulation we did not say that it was one hundred and thirty-five thousand every day, but that it *exceeded* ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND *every day.*

These statements are very distinct and specific. They give precise figures,—which are either true or false,—and the *Herald* knows which. We offer to test their truth. We offer a wager, (for the benefit of the families of volunteers) that every single statement which they contain is *utterly false* and known by the *Herald* to be so. We go even further than this,—and offer to make the test still more rigid by the following

SPECIFIC WAGERS:

$2,500 that the *Herald's* daily issue is NOT	135,000
$2,500 that it is not	105,000
$2,500 that it is not	100,000
$2,500 that it is not	75,000
$2,500 that the Times average daily issue is over	25,000
$2,500 that it is over	30,000
$2,500 that it is over	40,000
$2,500 that it is over	50,000
$2,500 that it is over	75,000
$2,500 that after deducting the circulation of each in those wards in which the rum-shops, gambling-houses and brothels exceed in number the respectable dwelling-houses, *the daily City circulation of the* Times *is larger than that of the Herald.*	

When this wager shall have been decided, we shall be ready with more. We will wager $1,000 against the truth of any statement the *Herald* may have made for the last six months, concerning its own business,—or concerning ours. We will wager $1,000 that it has never been known to tell the truth, when it had any thing to gain by telling a falsehood. And we will wager the same amount, that on any subject in which it has no interest whatever, it can be bribed to tell a falsehood *for half* the money which will induce it to tell the truth.

Now, let the *Herald* for once waive its "religious" scruples, and give us a chance to test its veracity. If it has been telling the truth about its own circulation, and about ours, it can establish the fact, and aid the destitute families of volunteers to a very large amount. If Bennett has not the money to put up, we will lend him the full amount, provided he will get one good name as indorser. Let him toe the mark!

The Stone Fleet and the Blockade.

The account of naval matters in Charleston, which we reprint in another column from the Philadelphia *North American*, is not calculated to inspire very high confidence in the efficiency of the blockade at that locality:

> "It is certain," says the seemingly-reliable statement, "that the blockade is frequently, if not constantly, violated at Charleston, *not only by the inland channels to Edisto, St. Helena, and other inlets, but mainly by the Maffit or Northern channel of Charleston harbor.* They are certain of twelve feet of water by this channel, and as the blockading fleet lies in the main ship channel, some six or seven miles southward from Fort Sumter, our ships are too far from the Northern channel to pursue the rebel vessels successfully. * Evidently something must be done with this Maffit channel, if there is to be a blockade at all. *The mosquito fleet of Tatnall has been up from Beaufort two or three times.*"

We have repeatedly called attention to the pressing importance of seeing to it, somehow, that the outlets from and entrances to the system of inland waters along the South Carolina coast, be effectually commanded. It was stated, at the time of the Port Royal bombardment, that a portion of the fleet was immediately detailed to guard the passages that lead out of Port Royal Entrance into these important water-ways. The task must have been presently abandoned if Tatnall's fleet has since been availing itself of them at pleasure. We have reason, however, to hope something efficient in this direction from the stone-squadron, which the Secretary of the Navy states in his Report is designed "*to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor and the Savannah River.*" Let us hope the points we have indicated will receive a prominent share of its attentions. With the exception of the item in this morning's issue, that one of the old hulks had been compelled to put back, on account of its leaking, to Baltimore, we have heard nothing of this novel naval expedition since its sailing on the 20th ult. As, however, the weather has been altogether favorable, it is safe to assume that it has already executed its silent piece of poetic justice. In that case we shall have done forever with those troublesome rat-holes.

Carolina in a Cotton Blaze.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, the 30th, has the following telegram from Charleston:

> "Charleston, Nov. 29.—The patriotic planters of the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Those who have not the heart to apply the torch themselves have authorized the military authorities, to save their crops from the ravages and lust of the enemy, to destroy everything before them. *The plantations on North Edisto and its neighborhood are now one sheet of flame and smoke throughout. Parties from below unite in saying that everything is wrapped in one vast flame.*"

Allowing something for the high sense of color possessed by the artist who paints after this sulphurous fashion, it is still possible that there is some truth in the announcement that "patriotic planters" are making—one can hardly call it a *feu de joie*—of their cotton crops. They are capable of doing it. And probably the South Carolinian is the only person who *is* capable of just such a piece of impudent and suicidal rage. Let us see whom it affects most. Memminger—"Secretary" Memminger—in offering his first Confederate loan, puffed it as a "most desirable investment," seeing that it rested on the solid basis of a cotton guarantee: to bring up their bonds they burn that which alone gives them even what fictitious value they have?

Probably, however, the fiery Carolinians intend a different view of the subject to be taken, and feel, as they apply the torch, that same sort of diabolic glee which madmen may be supposed to feel over some dire deed. They, doubtless, think the conflagration a spectacle that cannot but be vastly imposing in the eyes of mankind. But it is poor sheet-iron thunder and stage lightning after all, and not the least likely to impose on anybody. Meanwhile, let us hope that England will be able to read in the glare of this cotton bonfire with what perfect confidence she may rely for a supply of the staple on her *protégés* of the South!

A False Accusation.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the country Press; —we find it in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*:

> "Gen. Sherman, in command of the expedition to Port Royal, ordered home three correspondents of New-York papers—one of them for getting drunk, and stealing everything he could lay his hands on when he landed!"

So far as we have any information on the subject, this statement is utterly untrue. If those who stated it have any sort of foundation for it, they would do well to make it more specific. Who were the men, and what papers did they represent? As it stands now, it has every appearance of being a malicious and cowardly slander on a laborious and most useful class of persons.

Drawing in his Horns.—The *Herald* for the last few days seems to have suspended its threats to sweep England from the face of the earth. It has not had recently announced the purpose of our Government to march against Canada, nor has it insisted on our determination to blot out the navies of England, France and Spain before Christmas. What is the matter with our valorous neighbor? Has he received a hint from Washington that Fort Lafayette is nearly empty?

☞ We learn that Judge Culver has decided *not* to accept the Consulship at Para, Brazil. Judge Culver, in our humble judgment, is entitled by his abilities, his unsurpassed services as a stump speaker, and his zeal in the Republican cause generally, to a much more substantial recognition than the petty appointment which he has declined.

Indictment of Radski for the Murder of Fellner.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Freehold, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The Grand Jury of Monmouth County, in session since Tuesday, were discharged at 11 o'clock this morning, having found eighteen bills of indictment, among others one against Radski, for the murder of Sigismund Fellner, the German Jew, and one against John Simmons for the murder of Eusebius Walling, at Keyport, on the 14th of November, on the occasion of an oyster supper.

C.

MUNICIPAL RECEPTION OF COMMODORE WILKES.

Scenes at the City Hall.

The official reception, offered to Commodore WILKES, by the Common Council of this City before he left Boston, but which had been deferred till after the election excitement was over, took place yesterday morning. Commodore WILKES, attended by Alderman DAYTON, Chairman of the Joint Committee having the management of the reception, arrived at the City Hall at a rather earlier hour than was anticipated, and very few people were, in consequence, present to indulge in the demonstrations usual on such occasions. By the few that were assembled, however, the Commodore was warmly greeted on descending from his carriage, and, as the news of his arrival spread, folks began to pour in from all directions, until quite a large crowd had gathered, blocking up the passages of the City Hall building and striving to gain admittance to the Mayor's office, whither Capt. WILKES had been conducted.

Introductions to His Honor, and such members of the Joint Committee as had not previously visited him at the Brevoort House, ensued, and then, after a few minutes general conversation, the Commodore, taking the Mayor's arm, was led up stairs to the Governor's Room. The progress of the party through the crowd was marked by lively evidences of enthusiasm.

Capt. WILKES is an exceedingly modest man, who clearly believes he has done nothing to be made a hero for—nothing indeed, but his duty—and he appeared to be gratified at the absence of that noisy applause, meaning nothing, which he has been forced to endure in other places where he has stopped since he came ashore from the now famous *San Jacinto*.

The Mayor, Capt. WILKES and Committee having grouped themselves around the Washington Writing-desk, His Honor formally welcomed the City's guest in a short and appropriate address. His Honor spoke of the pleasure he derived from being the medium through which the gratulations of the City were conveyed to the Commodore. He said that in the existing crisis of the country, there were many ways in which the Government could be sustained. Not only could the Government be sustained by the achievements of the army and navy; but in civil life there were plenty of opportunities for the development of patriotism. The Commodore had not only distinguished himself in his capacity as a naval commander, he had also acted like a statesman. The act of which the City of New-York now sought, through its Chief Magistrate, to evince its appreciation, showed the Commodore's personal patriotism and determination, under all circumstances, to do his duty. Mayor WOOD expressed his opinion that Capt. WILKES had exhibited a knowledge of international law which would, no doubt, be indorsed by the ablest statesmen of the world. His Honor concluded by tendering to Capt. WILKES the hospitalities of the City.

Capt. WILKES responded very briefly. He seemed apprehensive of the responsibilities devolving upon him in his novel character of speech-maker; in fact, evidently felt as if he would willingly have found himself under the fire of some enemy to have escaped the artillery of curious eyes leveled at him as it came to his turn to speak. He said that he was overpowered by the heartiness of the welcome accorded him; that the thankful emotions of his breast were unbounded at the thought that, in performing a small share of his duty, he had secured the approbation of the people of this City. The service he had done was a small one—one that he never expected would have procured for him the honors which his fellow-countrymen spontaneously bestowed upon him. He wished that his officers should share these honors, as they, too, had done their duty. He did not regard the act he had performed in exactly the same way that others seemed to do. He trusted, however, he should have further opportunities to prove his appreciation of the favor shown him by his fellow-countrymen.

On concluding his speech the Commodore took up a convenient position for the people to pass by and subject him to the customary manual salute. His hand was grasped by a large number of citizens and strangers; amongst others by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Hon. D. R. JAQUES, and several well-known local politicians. Whilst the hand-shaking was going on, Mayor WOOD was called away by the duties of his office, and had to leave the gallant Commodore in charge of Messrs. FROMENT and DAYTON, and those gentlemen presently having to attend the Board of Canvassers, were subsequently relieved by Councilmen STEVENSON and ORTON. The Grand Jury of the United States waited upon Capt. WILKES in a body. After due introduction, Mr. WANDELL, their foreman, made a short speech, in which he welcomed the Commodore on behalf of himself and colleagues, and expressed their satisfaction at the patriotism, lofty courage and prompt action displayed by the gallant Commodore, and the pride they felt in knowing that they had such officers in the navy. Capt. WILKES returned thanks in a very few words. The ceremony over, Capt. WILKES drove rapidly back to the Brevoort House, under convoy of Messrs. STEVENSON and ORTON.

Capt. WILKES is a tall, gentlemanly-looking man, of no strongly-marked physiognomical characteristics. He was costumed in a sort of half undress, wearing his epaulettes, but dispensing with the cocked-hat and other cumbersome insignia of his rank.

It is said that among divers testimonials in preparation for him is a silver service, to be presented by the Chamber of Commerce of this City. Last Winter Capt. WILKES' residence in Washington was robbed of plate and other valuables to a considerable amount.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THEATRICAL LICENSES.

At a regular meeting of this Board, last evening, President GENET in the Chair, the ordinance appropriating an additional $500,000 for the relief of families of volunteers, was reported from the Joint Committee of both Boards, and passed without material amendments. The main provisions of the ordinance have been previously published.

The Mayor transmitted the following communication in answer to a resolution of the Board:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In response to the resolution requesting me to communicate to your honorable body the names of all persons and associations to whom licenses for exhibiting theatricals or equestrian performances in this City, since the 1st day of January, 1860, and the dates when, and the periods for which, they were respectively granted, and the amount received from each, and the dates and amounts of the payments made to the Treasurer of the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York," I refer you to the accompanying list, showing the names of such persons or associations to whom licenses have been issued, and the periods for which the same were granted, and the dates in part.

I would further state that no money has been received at this office from any person or association for license fees during the period referred to, but that the licenses in all cases have been applied for by the Treasurer of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, or their attorney or agent, and that the signature of such attorney or agent is appended to the memorandum in the book of licenses remaining on record in the Mayor's office, together with the amount of the license fee, and that in all cases such license for the exhibition of theatrical or equestrian performances is delivered to such attorney or agent, and to no other person.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Here follows a list of places licensed, numbering altogether 81.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, the usual reference was had of a number of petitions and resolutions, as were several bills for fitting up election polls, the latter of which were referred to the Comptroller with power.

After disposing by reference of papers from the other Board, "General orders" were taken up in order, a number of which, of an unimportant character, were passed. A long debate ensued upon a report in favor of paying $250 for damages done to the market garden of V. KARMAN by firemen on the occasion of a fire adjoining his premises. It was finally adopted. The ordinance appropriating the sum of $500,000 to the relief of the families of volunteers—as it came from the Board of Aldermen, and as heretofore published—was called up and, after some discussion, concurred in. But as minor amendments were made to the ordinance, it was returned to the Aldermen for their concurrence. The Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the Weekly Statement showing the number of inmates in the various institutions during the past week.

Number remaining Nov. 23, 7,932; admitted since, 1,820; total, 9,752. Of whom there died 53; discharged, 1,448; sent to Blackwell's Island, 379; leaving a total in charge of 7,872, being a decrease of 60 for the week.

The report of the Committee of the Whole presented nothing of general interest, except a reminder to the Commissioners that the annual report must be ready by the 15th of next month.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the weekly report to the Commissioners of Emigration:

Number of alien emigrants arrived to Nov. 27, 1861		64,213
Number of alien emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 4		182
Total		64,395
To same date in 1860		100,008
	1861. 1860. 1859. 1858.	
Number of inmates in Institution on Ward's Island	774 873 737 1,115	
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1861		$1,221 42
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 27, 1861	$188,553 32	
Receipts since to Dec. 4, for commutation of passengers, &c.	1,114 00	—189,667 32
Total		$190,888 74
Disbursements as per previous account to Nov. 27, 1861	$174,672 35	
Current expenses of Nov. 27, 1861	9,579 64	—184,251 99
Balance in Bank		$6,636 75

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Organization—Preliminary Questions—Missing Returns—The Sergeant-at-Arms to Arrest the Delinquents.

The Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock yesterday noon, and organized as a Board of City Canvassers, each member taking the oath to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States. Alderman CORNELL fulfilled the duties of the Chair, and the Clerks of the Aldermen officiated as Clerks of this Board.

Mr. D. T. VALENTINE, the Clerk, announced that the returns had not been received from the following districts:

Fifth District, Fourth Ward.
Tenth District, Ninth Ward.
Fifteenth District, Eleventh Ward.
Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward.
Sixth District, Twenty-first Ward.
Sixth District, Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. GENET moved that the matter be referred to the Aldermen of the districts embracing the delinquent districts, so that the returns were obtained and sent to the clerk of the Board.

Alderman BOOLE suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms should be empowered to attend to the matter.

The Chair remarked that the Sergeant-at-Arms could be invested with power to arrest those whose duty it was to bring in the returns, and the resolution was put, and carried in that shape.

Alderman BOOLE moved that three Alderman be considered a quorum, for the purpose of comparing the returns in the hands of the Aldermen with those in the hands of the clerk of the Board.

Alderman DAYTON apprehended that the Board had no power to fix a quorum at a smaller number than that required by law—a majority of the whole Board. He wanted the greatest safeguards thrown around the canvass, and everything conducted strictly according to law.

Alderman BOOLE and the Chair explained that it had always been the practice. It was not intended to take final action without a full quorum, but simply to permit the routine work to go on without wasting the time of the members of the Board. If the returns did not agree, they were to be sent back to the Inspectors for correction. In previous years, two members had been made a quorum, and this year he proposed one more.

Alderman BARRY moved that the rules of the last Board be adopted, but finally withdrew, and Alderman BOOLE's resolution was adopted.

After deciding to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-day, an adjournment was about to be made.

Alderman DAYTON, however, said he could see no objection to going on with the canvass. It was true that the duplicate returns had not been sent to him, but he did not believe that the law required it, or that the Board could compel it.

Alderman BOOLE thought it very funny. They might as well let the Clerk do the canvassing all alone.

Alderman FROMENT thought this a demonstration of unusual laxity on the part of Mr. DAYTON. On the score of safety and prudence alone, regardless of all law on the subject, he thought it desirable to have the returns in duplicate in the hands of the Aldermen, as was the evident intent of the law.

Alderman DAYTON said he couldn't help the law. His point was that they had no authority to delay the canvass for the purpose of getting these duplicate returns. They had no power to collect them, and the Inspectors could keep them away from the Board a month if they saw fit.

The subject was finally cut off by a motion to adjourn.

Alderman BOOLE announced that a number of citizens of the Eleventh Ward had a protest to enter in regard to several Districts in that Ward, but they had not made their appearance. He simply wanted to notify the Board of the fact.

The Board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Speech of Mayor Wood—Opdyke is Capable—Mozart Gained a "Moral Triumph."

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee held last evening a stated monthly meeting at Mozart Hall. Mr. GEO. C. GENET presided. The several delegations were quite full, and the meeting seemed almost as enthusiastic as if they had been victorious, but the outside room, generally so crowded, was almost deserted.

After the transaction of some routine business, a portion of which was the appointment of a Committee of seven to make the necessary arrangements for the election of delegates from the several Wards to the General Committee for the ensuing year, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the last election the National Democracy of New-York have achieved a substantial *moral triumph*, and that the apparent defeat, consisting in the failure of their standard bearer to secure a return, was produced by gross fraud and wholesale corruption on the part of our opponents, joined to the infidelity and treachery of pretended members and false friends of the organization.

Resolved, That, though defeated in the estimation of trading politicians and selfish office-seekers, the National Democracy and their gallant leader still live, and that the principles inscribed on their banners, of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, must and will be firmly established hereafter and become universally recognized throughout the country.

Resolved, That as an organization we reiterate and declare our determination, come weal, come woe, to stand by and maintain those principles, and to fight out to eventual victory the battle in behalf of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the commanding ability and sterling patriotism of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, and we tender him our hearty support as the champion of the constitutional Democrats of New-York, and offer him our respectful congratulations that the temptations of office did not impel him to stoop to the employment of any base or dishonorable means for its retention.

Resolved, That we have learned by *experience* the inevitable result of *association with political knaves* or heretics, and we faithfully pledge our constituency never hereafter to consent to an amalgamation either with the corrupt and venal politicians who control the faction of Tammany Hall, or with the leaders of that dangerous and fanatical party, whose existence is a serious barrier to the success of the cause of the Constitution.

MAYOR WOOD'S ADDRESS.

Mayor WOOD then addressed the meeting. He said that, personally and individually, he had no cause to regret the result of the last election, and had no complaints to make, but politically he regretted it. Although he had a right to feel aggrieved at the many frauds which were practiced in different Wards of the City by his opponents, to procure his defeat, yet he did not mean to reproach anybody or anything. He hoped that the next Legislature would confer the necessary power on the office of Mayor, to make it efficient for the good of the City. To the true friends of the National Democracy who had supported him, he said they should remember and feel proud that they had shown themselves to be one-third of the City of New-York, and he urged them to stand firm to their organization, bring the best men into it, make it more efficient and powerful, and thus prepare for the next contest. Again reverting to the subject of the necessity for investing the Mayor with more power, he reiterated his former hope that the new incumbent of the office would have his hands so strengthened that he might do more good than he (Mayor WOOD) had been enabled to do. Personally, he had no doubt that the gentleman succeeding him was every way qualified for the discharge of all the duties of the office, and that he was entirely deserving of the confidence of the people. He had not opposed the gentleman personally, but had opposed the party supporting him, which he believed diametrically opposite to the liberal principles of our Government. Again he wished it understood that he had every confidence in the capacity and integrity of his successor.

With three cheers and a "tiger" for Mayor WOOD, the meeting then adjourned.

THE OPDYKE VICTORY.

The rumors which have been circulated for two days past, relative to the suddenly-discovered plurality in favor of Mr. GUNTHER, are pretty thoroughly settled at last, by the authentic figures.

The duplicate certified returns deposited in the hands of the Police, at Headquarters, have been carefully counted and revised. The final result is a plurality of 588 for Mr. OPDYKE.

With this the returns held by the friends of that gentleman exactly agree, and the lists prepared by the Press confirm them.

At a late hour yesterday evening all the official District returns, with the exception of two, were ready for the action of the Canvassers, who will meet again to-day at City Hall. In the Eleventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Wards, a number of ballots, on which the name of Mr. GUNTHER was incomplete, were, indeed, offered, but were also *received and counted*, not rejected, as alleged.

It was reported last evening that some Inspectors of the Fourth Ward had accepted a large number of votes from persons who had not only failed to produce papers of naturalization, but were not even sworn. These delinquent Inspectors were also said to have been arrested, but the statement was not verified.

The friends of Mr. OPDYKE are everywhere vigilant and determined that no advantage shall be taken to deprive him of an election fairly contested and honorably won.

MEETING OF THE JEWISH BOARD OF AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Memorial to Congress to Amend the Act Relative to the Appointment of Christian Ministers.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites held an important meeting last night, to take into consideration the subject of appointing Jewish clergymen to look after the interests of such members of the Jewish persuasion who are fighting in the army for the Union. The Board of Delegates is composed of the representatives from the principal congregations in the United States. It is their duty to act for their congregations in all matters affecting Jewish interests at home and abroad, and hence this subject was one which called for their action.

At the meeting last night, it was resolved to appoint Rev. Dr. ARNOLD FISCHEL to attend in the capacity of chaplain to such Israelites as may be now in the army of the Potomac. The number of Jews with that division of the army is supposed to be in the neighborhood of eight thousand. Dr. FISCHEL will look after their temporal and spiritual welfare, and also attend to the wants of the wounded, sick and dying who may be in the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown and vicinity. The Board also intend, at an early period, to appoint other suitable persons to fill similar positions with the other divisions of the army.

The Board also took into consideration the clause in the act of August, 1861, which prevents the appointment of any chaplain in a regiment, unless he be a regularly ordained "Christian minister." It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that the framers of the bill never intended to draw a line of exclusiveness on account of religious opinions. Acting upon this view, they supposed that the Secretary of War would have no objection to the appointment of Jews as chaplains, provided the act of Congress would permit him to ratify their appointment. A memorial petitioning Congress to rescind this clause was therefore drawn up and adopted by the Board. This memorial will be presented in due time in both Houses.

The Board entertained no doubt that their philanthropic act will meet with approval from the authorities, and every facility extended to their representatives. Rev. Dr. FISCHEL was formerly the Rabbi preacher of the Jewish congregation in Nineteenth-street, and bears a very high reputation for learning and energy, and has every capability for the duties to be performed by him.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

The Prisoner Acquitted by the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in West Twenty-seventh-street, upon the body of PATRICK MCCUE, who came to his death on Tuesday evening last, by being shot with a pistol in the hands of THOMPSON MARTIN. A pretty full account of the affray was published in yesterday's TIMES, and the evidence taken upon the inquest has developed very few facts, not already made public. There were a large number of witnesses examined, and the inquest was not concluded until a late hour last evening. From the evidence of JOHN H. MCGINNESS, WILLIAM H. BULL, and several others, it appears that MARTIN fired the pistol at a time when he was closely pursued by a gang of Tenth-avenue "roughs;" that the attacking party had twice overthrown the box where he and his brother were engaged in distributing Opdyke tickets, and after beating the brother, JAS. MARTIN, in such a manner as to render him insensible, they turned upon him. He saw there was no chance for him to successfully resist so large a number. He, therefore, turned and fled, the crowd pursuing. He ran some distance, but finding himself closely pressed, he stopped short, drew a pistol from his pocket, and fired at random into the crowd. The shot took effect upon MCCUE, the ball penetrating his brain, and causing death almost instantly. MARTIN was immediately arrested by Officer ATKINSON, and held until last evening. At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased, PATRICK MCCUE, came to his death, on the 3d day of December inst., by a pistol-shot from a pistol in the hands of THOMPSON MARTIN, and that said MARTIN was justified in the firing of the pistol, it having been done in self-defence. Upon the rendition of the verdict MARTIN was discharged from custody.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES—A TENEMENT HOUSE DESTROYED.—At 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in a five-story tenement house situated at No. 31 Baxter-street. Before it could be extinguished, the entire building was burned. Eighteen families, occupying the upper stories, lost nearly all their furniture, upon which there was no insurance. The fire originated in the basement, occupied by GEORGE MONTIGNEFI as an Italian dance-house. His loss is $200; not insured. The first floor was occupied as a grocery by ANTONIO CUNZO. He lost all his stock and fixtures, valued at $1,500; he is insured for $2,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building was of brick. It was owned by JEROLOMON MORELLO, and was damaged about $300; fully insured. No. 33 Baxter-street, occupied by JULIUS BRETTMAN as a liquor-store and dwelling, was partially consumed; insured for $1,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $300. No. 35 Baxter-street was also damaged to the extent of $150. This building and No. 33 are owned by PETER LYNCH, and together are insured for $500 in the Hamilton Insurance Company....At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the Excelsior Stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West Thirteenth-street, occupied by EVADMUS SCARROTT. The damage to the building was about $500. The loss on stock was about $400. Mr. SCARROTT was insured for $850 in the Continental Insurance Company. The fire originated in the hay loft.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man whose name is unknown, was found yesterday, floating in the water at the foot of Dover-street, East River. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict of death from supposed drowning was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age. He was tall and finely built; had sandy hair, whiskers and mustache. When found the body was dressed in a dark coat and pants, black silk neckerchief, good leather gaiters and gray wool stockings. It had been in the water but a few hours......The same Coroner held an inquest upon an unknown woman who was found on Wednesday night in an insensible condition on the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street. She died while the Police were conveying her to the Hospital....ELIZABETH STARK, aged 28 years, a native of Germany, died suddenly on Tuesday night at No. 53 Rose-street. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "suicide by poison" was rendered. She was a domestic, and from a letter found upon her person, and corroborated by the evidence of Dr. J. BEACH, who made the *post mortem* examination, it is believed that she had been seduced, and while in a fit of despair, had taken poison for the purpose of terminating her sorrows.

MISSING, SINCE NOV. 24—JAMES GREENE, printer, aged 27, height about 5 feet 10 inches, black hair and moustache. He had on, when last seen (in Pearl-street, New-York,) a black storm cap, dark blue overcoat, plaid vest and pantaloons, black and white checkered silk kerchief, "puffed bosom" shirt, knitted undershirt, woolen stockings, and shoes. Any information addressed to Mrs. ANNE GREENE, TIMES office, will be thankfully received. Coroners and Harbor Police take notice.

THE FOURTH-STREET ARSON CASE—UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION AND HONORABLE DISCHARGE.—In the TIMES' report of the arson case at No. 405 Fourth-street, there was a notice of the arrest of Mr. SOLOMON TUTHILL in connection therewith. Subsequent developments have shown that his arrest was effected by a conspiracy of the really guilty parties, and Mr. TUTHILL has been acquitted by the Fire Marshal, who has investigated the case, of any complicity whatever in the transaction.

A HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—Officer Bates, of the Twelfth Ward, yesterday arrested THOMAS BURNS, as he was leading a horse over Harlem Bridge. He is charged by Mr. GROVES, of New-Rochelle, with having stolen the horse, which is valued at $200, from his stable on Wednesday night. The horse was returned to Mr. GROVES, and BURNS was sent to Westchester County jail in charge of an officer.

J. HIGGINS, No. 126 Sixth-avenue, has completed a showy bonnet for Mrs. President LINCOLN. It will be on exhibition at his rooms until Friday evening. The satin strings have the likeness of President LINCOLN beautifully wrought in them as an ornament.

The New-York Sanitary Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening in the Cooper Institute—Mr. ROBT. H. MCCURDY in the Chair. After the approval of the minutes of the previous session, Gen. WETMORE stated that the new system of providing refreshments at the close of the meetings of the Association had been found successful, and that about four hundred gentlemen had attended at their last meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Historical Society. He thought they had a hopeful future before them, as they would be free from debt at the close of the year. The election held during the week in their City had resulted auspiciously for the Association, as whatever measures they might propose would receive the attention of the Legislature.

Dr. J. ORDRONAUX, of Columbia College, delivered an address in which he reviewed the sanitary condition of several cities of Europe, from which he has recently returned. The residents in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh, were particular in their obedience to their local sanitary laws, and by the united efforts of all classes, epidemics were warded off. When a child was vaccinated in England, the law required that it should be returned in eight days, to discover if the innoculative matter had taken—and only then was a certificate given, that the labor had been successful. The Doctor then spoke favorably of the measures prevalent in France and Prussia to preserve the public health, and stated that in the latter country there were officers of administration who purchased provisions for the army, and that such organizations might be advantageous to their own army. He hoped that the Association would proceed in its great sanitary work, which had been impeded by the politicians who ruled the City, and more especially as, in their recent election, a man had been defeated who had long been obnoxious to the citizens.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, Robert H. McCurdy; First Vice-President, Alfred C. Post, M. D.; Second Vice-President, C. Y. Wemple. Sanitary Council—Peter Cooper, P. M. Wetmore, P. McMartin, Dr. Isaac Wood, Richard A. McCurdy, Dr. J. H. Griscom, Stephen Smith, and Dr. J. P. Batchelder. Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Elisha Harris; Recording Secretary, Wm. B. Bebbins; Treasurer, N. Hayden; Librarian, W. B. Roberts.

Dr. A. N. BELL then read a paper on Vaccination, its history, and the vast benefits which it had conferred on mankind, after which the Association adjourned.

Concert in Aid of Religious Missions.

The grand Missionary concert given by one thousand selected pupils of the different Sabbath Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this City, took place on Monday and Tuesday evenings last.

The exercises were directed by Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, who, at the close, awarded prizes to the three children who had sold the greatest number of tickets; the prizes consisting of fifteen, ten and five dollars. The proceeds of the concert are for the benefit of Mission Churches.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was thronged with friends interested either in the cause or the children, and well were all remunerated for the small outlay of twenty-five cents, in the entertainment given. The order of exercises was prayer, hymns, choruses, glees—patriotic, dialogue and addresses;—one on "The Great Rebellion," by P. S. DOUGLAS, and another by a son of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, President of Delaware University, Ohio. This representation of the "Young Giant of the West," gave us a second edition of the spice of EVERETT's Fourth of July oration at the Academy of Music. He stepped upon the stage with a modest grace, born of his own free forest land, and suited each action to the word with an appreciation which *Buckeye Boys* are bound to show for noble sentiments. He went through the motions of putting the Missouri and Mississippi upon the back track, which unprecedented movement of those rampant torrents, Mr. EVERETT assures us, through this young orator, will take place before "the millions that throng their coasts shall consent to exchange the charter which they hold from the God of Heaven, for a bit of parchment signed at Montgomery or Richmond."

A new delight not down on the bills was now afforded all loyal and true citizens, by the announcement from the stage that Mr. OPDYKE was elected Mayor. It was received with a degree of vehement enthusiasm and of uproarious applause scarcely to have been expected from a collection of grave and reverend clergymen.

A brilliant *finale* for the evening was arranged in the manœuvering, with all the pomp and circumstance of gay uniforms and arms, of the "Robinson Zouaves," a company of little boys, pupils of Grammar School No. 10, in the Fifteenth Ward, who have been drilled to an admirable degree of military excellence by an officer of the Regular United States service, in whose honor they are named. These little fellows, as they went through their evolutions, waving their rich banners aloft, were loudly applauded, and deservedly, for in all that renders the drill of some of our more largely developed regiments a "Comedy of Errors," they showed themselves unproficient. After favoring the enthusiastic audience with a merry chorus, entitled "The Traitor's Land," they retired on the "double quick."

Arrest of a New-York Merchant for Fitting out Slavers.

Mr. PIERRE S. PEARCE, a ship-chandler doing business at No. 27 South-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner HENRY, on the application of the District Attorney, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus* at New Bedford, Mass., for the slave-trade. The *Brutus*, it will be recollected, was successful in her cruise, and landed a cargo of negroes in Cuba. The affidavit against PEARCE was made by parties in Boston. The examination is set down for Tuesday next, until which time PEARCE remains in custody.

New-Jersey.

WINTER SPORTS.—The citizens of Jersey, Hoboken and Hudson Cities, or that portion, at least, who enjoy and participate in the healthy and fashionable exercise of skating, will be gratified to learn that arrangements have been made for converting "Lake Lincoln"—better known as the ice-field belonging to the Passaic Ice Company—into a skating-pond, during the present Winter. The Lake is situated on Bergen Hill, five minutes' walk from the terminus of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Railroad. It contains six and one-half acres, inclosed by a high board fence, and is so arranged that it can be flooded with Passaic water whenever desired. A comfortable building has been erected within the inclosure, which contains a sitting-room for ladies, with a dressing-room off, and another for gentlemen. The pond is to be well lighted, and officers will be present for the preservation of order. To prevent this from becoming a place of common resort for the multitude, admission can only be obtained by means of tickets. The arrangements are under the supervision of Mr. JAMES F. FIELDER, lessee of the Jersey City and Bergen horse railroads, who will run stages from the terminus of the railroad track to the lake.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS takes his first benefit of the season at this theatre, presenting a bill of great attraction, comprising three of his most popular pieces, "Ireland as it Was," "In and Out of Place," and "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

With the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of this morning we publish a SUPPLEMENT containing A FULL PAGE MAP OF THE NATIONAL LINES BEFORE WASHINGTON, exhibiting faithfully the defences of the National Capital, and positions of the several Divisions of the Grand Union Army. The map is drawn from an official survey, and is printed on fine and firm white paper, so that it may be framed for future reference. With the accompanying letter-press, it will prove an invaluable aid to those desirous of understanding the defences of the Capital and the dispositions of the different Divisions of the Federal Army. The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, with SUPPLEMENT containing the map, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing, at the usual price. In addition it contains:

I.—THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

II.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

III.—THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

IV.—THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

V.—SYNOPSIS OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

VI.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

VII.—LEADING ARTICLES—The President's Message—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—The Stars and Stripes on the Sea—United Counsels; Harmony in the Government—The European Expedition against Mexico; the Claims of France and England—More Light from the South, and other Editorials.

VIII.—A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS OF THE WEEK—Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

IX.—A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WEEK, both Foreign and Domestic.

X.—EUROPEAN NEWS—Arrival of the *City of Baltimore*—The Text of the Mexican Intervention Treaty—Comments of the London Press—Strength of the Expeditionary Squadrons—Their Departure from England and France—A Spanish Protectorate Proposed for Central and South America.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Interesting from Richmond—Condition of the Prisoners at Richmond and Charleston—Effect of the Capture of Port Royal—Fright of the Rebels—News from Southern Kentucky, &c., &c.

XII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, given in full.

XIII.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XIV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

XV.—THE RESULT OF THE CHARTER ELECTION OF TUESDAY—OPDYKE elected to the Mayoralty, and WOOD and corruption defeated; items of personal interest, marriages, deaths, &c.

Skates.

SKATES.
SKATES, from 25 cents and upwards.
NEW-YORK SKATE EMPORIUM.
B. J. HART & BRO.,
No. 297 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's S. M. Co.'s Family Sewing Machines are now justly accorded the preeminence. This Company have just added to their stock a splendid variety of "Lock-Stitch" Machines, greatly in advance of all others of that class. Purchasers can now choose between the best of each class at No. 495 Broadway.

Ladies' Balmorals, from $2; Button Boots and Gaiters, from $1 50 upwards; white satin and linen Slips and Gaiters, boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—SHAW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at No. 151 East 50th-st., by Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. JOSEPH ALDEN to Miss JOSEPHINE SHAW, both of this City.

EARLE—HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the 22d-st. and 4th-av. Church, by Rev. Dr. Parker, FERDINAND P. EARLE to Miss MARY L. HUTCHINGS, all of this City.

NOSTRAND—ROACH.—In Far Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 5, by Rev. B. L. Pearson, ELBERT B. NOSTRAND to MARY E., daughter of the late William Roach, of Sheffield, England.

COWARD—FALES.—In Bristol, R. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. William Stowe, assisted by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, EDWARD COWARD, of New-York, and ELLEN S., daughter of William Fales, Esq., of Bristol, R. I.

BEARE—STEPHENS.—In Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Smith Pyne, D. D., Mr. SEAMAN BEARE, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA J. STEPHENS, of the former place.

DIED.

BECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, WILLIAM C. BECK, second son of William and Ann E. C. Beck, aged 9 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 272 West 44th-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, GEORGE C. GREGORY, eldest son of the late Lewis Gregory, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday) 6th inst., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COE.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 4, MARY COE, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FOUNTAIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, LOO B. FOUNTAIN, aged 33 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family, and of his father, Gideon Fountain, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 143 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

TOWNSEND.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, JOHN K. TOWNSEND, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, 6th inst. His remains will be interred in the family burying-ground, at Cedar Swamp, L. I.

WILEY.—In South Bergen, on Thursday morning, Dec. 5, Mrs. FANNY, wife of Alexander Wiley, Jr.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, at Bergen. The Horse Railroad cars leave Jersey City Ferry every 20 minutes.

HOPPER.—In Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, LORETTA, wife of Nathaniel Hopper, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Edward, Samuel and Nathaniel Hopper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The interment will take place at the White Plains Cemetery.

☞ Westchester and Putnam County papers please copy.

KING.—In Verona, Essex County, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, of consumption, Mr. CHARLES R. KING, aged 54 years and 5 months.

☞ Williamsburgh papers please copy.

RICE.—In Newburgh, N. Y., at his residence, on Thursday, Dec. 5, Rev. PHINEAS RICE, D. D., of the New-York Conference M. E. Church, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the First M. E. Church, Newburgh. Cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Newburgh at 1 P. M.

BONNEY.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, CHARLES H. BONNEY, late of ship *William Tell*.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 629.—Dec. 5, 1861.

54, 46, 32, 55, 67, 28, 29, 66, 15, 27, 60, 42, 19.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 630.—Dec. 5, 1861.

56, 41, 51, 74, 65, 49, 19, 71, 13, 27, 61, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.

At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord,
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the farthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Thirty able-bodied men wanted to join the
THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Col. NELSON TAYLOR.

This regiment, now one of the best at the seat of war, need a few more men to complete the number required.

Recruits will be subsisted and put into quarters immediately, and sent on to Washington twice a week.

Pay commences on signing the roll. Men are uniformed as soon as mustered.

Forty cents extra pay per day will be allowed each man when working at mechanical business; and

One Hundred Dollars Bounty given on being honorably discharged.

Apply to the recruiting tent in the Park, or to
LIEUT. PENNOCK, No. 600 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

A NOVEL.
By W. G. WILLS,
Author of "Life's Foreshadowings."
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags. There is real genius in this writer.—*Spectator.*

This story is full of life and energy. The style is good, and the author touches in a masterly manner the secret chords of the human heart.—*John Bull.*

This is an excellent novel—pleasant to read; and the moral thread that runs throughout is delicately spun, and not too obtrusive.—*Athenæum.*

II.

STREAKS OF LIGHT;

or,
Fifty-two Facts from the Bible for Fifty-two Sundays of the Year.
By the author of "Peep of Day," "Line upon Line," "Reading without Tears," and "More about Jesus."
Illustrations. 16mo, muslin gilt, 60 cents.

"This little work," says the author, "has received the distinguished honor of being appointed to be one of the class-books for the Samoan Collegians, and has been made to subserve the highest of all purposes—the preaching of the Gospel. To that purpose it is adapted when the hearers are untaught, untrained, and unreflecting. Each lesson can be understood by those who have no previous knowledge, and each is calculated to be the first address to one who has never before heard of God or his Christ."

III.

GIESELER'S CHURCH HISTORY.

A TEXT-BOOK OF CHURCH HISTORY. By Dr. JOHN C. L. GIESELER. Translated and Edited by Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. Vol. IV.—A. D. 1517-1648. The Reformation and its Results to the Peace of Westphalia. 8vo., Muslin, $2 00; Sheep, $2 25; Half Calf, $3 00.

This Fourth Volume of Gieseler contains the History of the Reformation and its results, to the Peace of Westphalia, 1617 to 1648. Only one-fifth of it has ever before been translated. It is one of the most valuable parts of Gieseler's invaluable work. Prof. Redepenning, the editor of the later volumes, says that it contains "the crown of his labors." The history of the doctrinal controversies, particularly in the Lutheran Church, is nowhere more faithfully expounded. A fifth volume, now in progress, will complete the work to the present time, including the whole history of the Roman Catholic Church from the Reformation.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage free, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the price.

CHOICE, CURIOUS AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

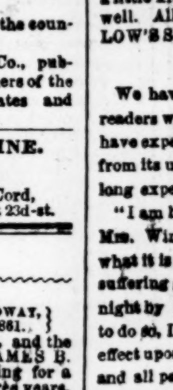
The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of Books, both new and old.

Among them are fine works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, Classics, Theology, Fine Arts, Poetry, Drama, French and Italian Classics, Bibliography, Antiquaries, Biography, Heraldry, History, Languages, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Books of Engravings, Picture Galleries, &c. Also, a very large assortment of English Law Books.

Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis on application to

T. W. REEVE, Importer of Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
Between Nassau and Broadway, New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK ARGUS.—THE NEW Democratic weekly newspaper will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 7. To be had of all news dealers and at the publication office, corner of Broadway and Park-place, New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.

(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS.

Patterns and directions for making ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS FROM REMNANTS OF CLOTH, furnished free on application at the office of
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE,
No. 508 BROADWAY.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

One, two and three dollars a set,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LADIES' UNION AID ASSOCIATION.

Proposed Bazaar in Aid of the Suffering Poor.

To the Charitable Public:

Owing to the melancholy circumstances which at this time overshadow the happiness and prosperity of our country, many families have been reduced to the extreme of poverty, who never knew the misery of want before. This revulsion in the state of public affairs, though it bears upon all, falls most heavily upon the poor, especially upon those deprived of their natural protectors, by absence or death, and who, either from sickness or inability to obtain work, have been reduced to a state of suffering beyond the power of moral or physical endurance. And who, moreover, being in no way prepared to meet the trials and hardships of the approaching Winter, may, if not assisted, sink into a state of degradation and despair, from which they will never rise again. Moved by sentiments of the deepest commiseration in the fate of these unfortunates, a number of ladies met at the house of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, on the 10th of October last, and organized a "Union Aid Association," of which the undersigned are the Committee of Direction.

Our organization knows no distinction of sect—its bond of union is charity—"the cardinal virtue of every form of religion." To meet the demands of our Association, we purpose, on the 16th of December, to open a Bazaar, at the new and splendid iron-building, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, kindly offered by Mr. A. T. STEWART, where clothing for the poor will be provided, and articles of taste and elegance, suitable for the holiday season, will be offered for sale, hoping thereby to realize a sum which, with the liberal donations of individuals, in money, provisions, material for clothing and fuel, will enable us to temper the storms of Winter to the afflicted, to give them the necessaries of life, and cheer their desolate homes with the genial light of sympathy.

Sustained by the approbation of our esteemed and respected pastors, encouraged by the great and good of every denomination, we feel as if the blessing of a kind Providence awaited us in the hearty and liberal coöperation of every citizen who has it in his power to give. With the assistance of a judicious Advisory Committee, and the active supervision of a highly honorable Board of Trustees, we hope, by the faithful discharge of the sacred duties we have assumed, to meet the approbation of all who may contribute to this work of benevolence.

It is the poor who, through us, make this appeal to a generous public. It is the cry of the widow and the orphan—the famishing—the broken-hearted—the sick and the needy, who ask of your abundance a "cup of water" and a crumb of bread, in the name of the "Great and Holy One." Will you refuse? Shall we see them perish, and have nothing but our tears and prayers to give? It cannot be, that while the banner of our loved country waves its glorious Stars and Stripes from every church and dome throughout our noble City, the poor shall ask in vain for sympathy or aid. Assist us, then, in these our earnest endeavors, not only to relieve their present necessities, but to provide them with work, and thus restore to them that feeling of independence so dear to every American, and of which misfortune alone has for a time deprived them. "Your bread thus cast upon the waters shall return to you after many days," bringing with it the blessing of a peaceful conscience in this world, and in the next the welcome of the King of kings—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. VALENTINE MOTT, No. 1 Gramercy-park.
Mrs. SCHMIDT, No. 61 Clinton-place.
Mrs. ABRAHAM BININGER, No. 80 Tenth-street.
Mrs. DE BERMINGHAM, No. 48 West Nineteenth-street.
Mrs. JAUDON, Yorkville.
Mrs. CYRUS FIELD, No. 84 Gramercy-park.
Mrs. A. V. STOUT, No. 118 Madison-avenue.
Mrs. A. B. MOTT, Secretary,
No. 209 Tenth-street.

TRUSTEES.

Chancellor FERRIS,	CHARLES KIRKLAND,
R. A. WITTHAUS,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
W. BUDD,	A. V. STOUT,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,	ISAAC BELL,
A. T. STEWART,	ROYAL PHELPS,
EUGENE KELLY,	MOSES GRINNELL,
W. HARBECK,	GEORGE FOLSOM,

Prof. DOCHARTY.
CHARLES STRONG, Treasurer.

The above-named ladies will thankfully receive any donations that generous contributors may please to give, and acknowledge the same.

The names of the Lady Managers and of the Advisory Committee, will be found in the general circular.

Sickness in the Camp.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in one of the daily papers an estimate of sickness now in the army of the United States. I think the cause of so much sickness is so obvious that I beg to bring the matter before the public. You are aware, Sir, that in all tents now in use the men are compelled to sleep upon the ground. The result is, phthisis, influenzas, rheumatisms. In fact, ninety one-hundreths of all the sickness we have in our army has been caused by this unnecessary neglect on the part of those whose study should be to promote comfort, and thereby the health of those who are in arms at the call of the President to project the Constitution. I am a member of the Medical Staff, and from observation claim the above cause to have produced so great amount of sickness as at this time prevails in our encampments. Yours truly,

SURGEON.

The Siege of Lexington.

Col. MULLIGAN had a reception at Detroit on Thursday last, and in response to a speech of welcome, made an address, rehearsing some particulars of the siege of Lexington. Among other circumstances he related the following:

The morning of the 20th broke, but no reinforcements appeared, and still the men fought on. The rebels had constructed moveable breastworks of hemp-bales, rolled them up the hill, and advanced their batteries in a manner to command the fortification. Heated shot were fired at them, but they had taken the precaution to soak the bales in the Missouri. The attack was urged with renewed vigor, and, during the forenoon, the outer breastworks were taken by charge of the rebels in force. The whole line was broken, and the enemy rushed in upon us. Capt. FITZGERALD, whom I had known in my younger days, and whom we had been accustomed to call by the familiar nickname, "Saxy," was then ordered to oppose his company to the assailants. As I gave the order "Saxy, go in," the gallant FITZGERALD, at the head of Company I, with a wild yell rushed in upon the enemy. [Great applause, mingled with cries for "Saxy."] The commander sent for a company on which he could rely; the firing suddenly ceased, and when the smoke rose from the field, I observed the Michigan Company, under their gallant young commander, Capt. PATRICK McDERMOTT, charging the enemy and driving them back. [Prolonged cheers.]

Many of our good fellows were lying dead, our cartridges had failed, and it was evident that the fight would soon cease. It was now 3 o'clock, and all on a sudden an orderly came, saying the enemy had sent a flag of truce. With the flag came the following note from Gen. PRICE:

"COLONEL: What has caused the cessation of the fight?"

The Colonel returned it with the following reply written on the back:

"GENERAL: I hardly know, unless you have surrendered." [Laughter.]

He took pains to assure me, however, that such was not the case. I learned soon after that the Home Guard had hoisted the white flag. The Lieutenant who had thus hoisted the flag was threatened with instant death unless he pulled it down. The men all said, "We have no cartridges, and a vast horde of the enemy is about us." They were told to go to the line and stand there, and use the charge at the muzzle of their guns or perish there. They grasped their weapons the fiercer, turned calmly about, and stood firmly at their posts. And there they stood without a murmur, praying as they never prayed before that the rebel horde would show themselves at the earthworks. An officer remarked, "this is butchery." The conviction became general, and a council of war was held. And when, finally, the white flag was raised, Adjt. COSGROVE, of your city, shed bitter tears. [Applause.] The place was given up, upon what conditions, to this day, I hardly know or care. The enemy came pouncing in. One foppish officer, dressed in the gaudiest uniform of his rank, strutted up and down through the camp, stopped before our men, took out a pair of hand-cuffs and holding them up, said, "Do you know what these are for?" We were placed in file, and a figure on horseback, looking much like "Death on the pale horse," led us through the streets of Lexington. As we passed, the secession ladies of Lexington came from their houses, and from the fence-tops jeered at us. We were then taken to a hotel with no rations and no proprietor. After we had boarded there for some time, we started with Gen. PRICE, on the morning of the 30th, for "the land of Dixie."

Death of a Merchant.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

ROBERT LEMMON, Esq., a well-known merchant of Baltimore, died last night.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 3247, 3481, 3731, 4015, 4077, 4097, 4475, 4559, 4573, 4795, 4799, 5113, 4805, 4873, 4933, 4972, 4977, 5097, 5109, 5197, 5345, 5367, 5397, 5419, 5509, 5577, 5597, 5625, 5629, 5633, 5667, 5677, 5687, 5711, 5715, 5721, 5727, 2989, 5063, 5283, 5359, 5383, 5393, 5419, 5545, 5663, 5723, 5789. *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4070, 4646, 4684, 4766, 4768, 4792, 5086, 5288, 5326, 5382, 5420, 5462, 5538, 5548, 5598, 5606, 5652, 5658, 5062, 5666, 5678, 5686, 5698, 5708, 5710, 5722, 2950, 3088, 3134, 4106, 4408, 4744, 4770, 4838, 4872, 5040, 5116, 5172, 5262, 5440, 5716, 5838.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 142 on Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 81, 491, 492, 493, 386, 421, 422, 423, 97, 350, 374, 384, 397, 401, 402, 409, 413, 424, 436, 437, 448, 451, 460, 461.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 7, 2591, 437, 2505, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2623, 2627, 2629, 2631, 1677, 2543. *Part II.*—Nos. 1786, 2612, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 823, 1666, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1552, 1596, 1581, 1637, 1075, 205, 1497, 1498, 1680, 1682. *Part II.*—Nos. 3975, 1428, 1417, 321, 1430, 3247, 1238, 1225, 1543, 1223, 932, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679.

The Office of Police Court Clerk—Did it Exist Prior to the New Constitution of 1847?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Ingraham.

John C. Devoy vs. The Mayor, &c.—In this case the plaintiff is assignee of one Edward Bouton, a Police or District Court Clerk for the First District Court, appointed under the Act of 1833, by the Mayor and Alderman.

The case was tried about a year ago, resulting in favor of the Corporation. It was at that time stated in this paper. Appeal was taken to this branch of the Court by the plaintiff, whereon the following opinion was now rendered. The opinion recapitulates the facts:

INGRAHAM, J.—Edward Bouton was appointed Clerk of the First District Court by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in December, 1857. He performed the duties of the office for three months. The salary was not paid and the claim assigned to the plaintiff. This action is brought to recover the same.

Upon the trial of the action, a certified copy of the oath of office of Bouton, filed in the County Clerk's Office, properly certified by him, was offered in evidence, and rejected by the Court, on the ground that the original should be produced.

By law, the oaths of all officers whose duties are local are to be deposited in the County Clerk's office, in the county where they reside, (1 R. S., 411, 5th ed.,) and by the 121st sec., (1 R. S., p. 868, 5th ed., copies of all papers filed with the County Clerk, certified by such Clerk, &c., shall be evidence in all Courts in like manner as if the originals were produced. If the proof of having taken the oath of office was necessary to enable the plaintiff to recover, then the evidence offered was admissible, and the Judge erred in excluding it.

II. The Judge excluded the oath offered from the Mayor's office, because it appeared that the date in the *jurat* had been altered, and the alteration was not explained.

The counsel conceded that the explanation of such alteration should be received from the Mayor and form part of the case. That explanation is now furnished with the case, by which it appears the alteration was made by the Mayor at the time of administering the oath. With such explanation, the paper should have been received in evidence, and the subsequent receipt of this evidence to be submitted to the General Term, I think, amounts to a waiver of the objection if the explanation is satisfactory.

But, even without the explanation, I think the evidence was admissible. The rule which excludes papers, on account of an unexplained alteration, applies to papers in possession of the party to be injured or benefited thereby, but not to official documents not in the custody or under the control of the party. Here the oath offered was taken before the Mayor, and filed in his office. The presumption of a fraudulent alteration ought not to be indulged against the party making the oath, who never afterwards had the custody of the papers. The main question, however, in this case is, whether the appointment of Bouton, as Clerk of the Police Court, on the 31st of December, 1857, was valid.

By the Act of 1855, (chap. 293,) the Mayor and Aldermen were authorized, in convention, to appoint the Clerks of Police Courts. There is no objection to the mode of appointment, if the power to make it still remained in those officers. By the Police Act of 1857, (chap. 259, sec. 20,) it is enacted that the Board of Police shall appoint all clerks prescribed to the Judicial Districts in which Police Justices are elected, &c. If this provision is valid, then the power conferred upon the Mayor by the previous statute was taken away. Its validity depends upon the question whether the Legislature could vest the appointment in the Police Commissioners.

By section 2 of tenth article of the Constitution, the appointment of local officers was directed to be made by county, city or town authorities, or should be elected by the people. The construction of this provision has been adopted by the Court of Appeals, that it only applies to offices then in existence, and they have also held that offices created since the adoption of the Constitution may be appointed in such other mode as the Legislature shall direct.

The question, then, in this case, is narrowed down to the simple inquiry whether the office of Police Court Clerk had been created prior to the new Constitution of 1847; because it is conceded in the opinion in that case, that if the Police officers referred to in that act, were, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, County or City officers, their appointment by the State authorities could not be sustained; and if they were not created prior to that time, then the appointments under this act would be valid. (The People *vs.* Draper, 15 N. Y. Rep., 532; The Same *vs.* Police Board, 19 N. Y. Rep., 188.)

That such office existed before the adoption of the Constitution is clear. By the Act of 1853, (chap. 11, sec. 22,) the power to appoint Clerks of the Police Office was given to the Mayor, &c., of New-York; and by the Act of 1844 (chap. 315,) the Corporation was to designate the Magistrates and Clerks for each Police District. The office, therefore, having been one in existence before the adoption of the Constitution, was a local office, and the power to fill it could not be vested in the State Officers, or in any other manner than was provided in the Constitution.

The repeal of the provisions of law adverse to the provisions of the act of 1857 did not repeal the statute under which the plaintiff claims, because so much of the act of 1857 as was unconstitutional and void was no law, and the repeal referred to did not include provisions which were in conflict with that part which was void. (Tims *vs.* The State, 26 Ala., 165.) We think, therefore, that Bouton was legally appointed a Clerk, notwithstanding the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, and as such was entitled to recover.

A new trial must be ordered, costs to abide the event.

More About the Record Commission—A Batch of Claims.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John Clancy vs. Robert T. Haws, and five other cases.—The relators in these cases apply for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay them for services rendered the Record Commissioners during the year 1859, for which services they hold certificates of the amount due.

They claim that the funds with which to pay these claims have been raised by the Supervisors, and that they are now in the hands of the Comptroller. Altogether the sum now demanded is about $12,000.

The Comptroller holding that as the amount due, or claimed to be due, has not been judicially determined, he should not pay—declines to do so.

The Court directed a reference to Benjamin W. Bonney, to inquire into the particulars of the claims—for what services they are preferred, and when such services were rendered, &c.

Moses Ely, Raymond and Knox, Wm. Fullerton and C. H. Fiske, for relators; H. H. Anderson, for Comptroller.

Heavy Judgment by Default.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Scheib vs. Baldwin.—This action was brought to recover the value of a quantity of diamonds, sold to the defendants, as alleged, on six months' credit.

The defence was that the goods were not delivered entirely according to agreement, and that there was a misrepresentation as to value.

Judgment was now taken by the plaintiff, the defendant being in default, for the sum of $10,468 22.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN, presiding, Ellen Tracey was tried and convicted of stealing $25 in gold coin from Michael Murray, and sentenced to sixty days in the City Prison.

John Matthews pleaded guilty to an assault upon Mary Miller, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Henry Handley pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Palmer was tried and convicted of passing counterfeit bills upon the Columbia Bank, Chatham Four Corners, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and four months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Deacon vs. Deacon.—Referred back for further testimony.

Hewlett vs. Brooks.—Motion denied.

Taylor vs. Moore et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

East River Bank vs. Hoyt et al.—Motion denied.

Corn Exchange Bank vs. Goin et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hearne vs. Waring.—Motion granted on terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FROM AMERICA.			
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 BOND-ST. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWNLEY, DESIGNER, of Glasgow, will hear of a friend by addressing A. P., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.
$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD
TO THE COST
Before the end of this year.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the Sale of the entire Stock within this time.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED
to the Stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of
EVENING DRESSES,
Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. ALSO,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES,
Consisting of
COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE, DESKS, &c.
NOTE.
The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT
LOSE THE BUSINESS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
(In Liquidation,)
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF White-st., a blockaded importer's stock of LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, is now offered to the public AT RETAIL, at prices never before heard of in this line, and it is hoped never will be again.

$30,000 worth of Linen Handkerchiefs, embracing every variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from three cents to $3 each.

Elegant Embroidered Handkerchiefs at prices that will astonish all.

NECK TIES.

An immense stock from 5 to 50 cents each; nothing over 50 cents. Gents' Scarfs, in new and elegant designs, from 12 cents to $1—just one-third the usual prices. Gloves, all kinds, from 12 to 60 cents. Fine Beaver Gloves at 50 cents—same as are sold regularly for $1.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS.

5,000 dozen of the best three and four ply. Latest styles at $1 20 per dozen or 10 cents each—warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere at $2 a $3. Hosiery, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers. Traveling Shirts, all at prices that will convince buyers that we are in earnest. Open evenings.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
LION SKIN CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $9, at $10, at $12,
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
At W. K. PEYTON'S
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 58 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldier's socks at 75c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

BLACK VELVET BONNETS HALF THE BROADWAY PRICES.—Beaver Turbans, Long Feathers, Cheap Ribbons, Flowers and Frames. Milliners supplied. Wedding and Mourning Bonnets on hand. Strangers will do well to call. SMITH & NOBLE, formerly Binns, No. 413 Canal-st. Cut this out.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONNets, Children's Velvet Turbans, Felt Hats, Mourning Bonnets, Evening and Opera Bonnets. L. BINN'S Millinery: largest and cheapest in the world. No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MILLINERY.

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS
HAS ON EXHIBITION,
AND CAN BE SEEN
ALL THIS WEEK,
THE BONNET FOR
MRS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In compliance with the request of many, we shall exhibit it for one week, previous to sending it to Washington, in order to give the ladies of New-York an opportunity of seeing the prettiest bonnet ever gotten up in this or any other country.

The ribbon of which the strings are made has been manufactured and imported expressly, and we confidently say its equal as a piece of art has never been brought to this continent.

It can be seen in our show-rooms until Friday next, not later, as on Saturday morning we forward it to Washington.

J. HIGGINS, Manager,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

MAKE HASTE AND GET MARRIED.—Wedding Cards! Wedding Cards! Wedding Cards! Wedding and Visiting Cards beautifully engraved, at WHAITE'S, No. 1 Barclay-st., Astor House. Plate and fifty cards only $1. Specimens forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $9 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman and lady, in a first-class house where the comforts of a home may be had. Call at No. 43 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons given at 50 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to PARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $10 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires board in some respectable American family, in return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, to let to a single gentleman of quiet habits, in a small, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to a gentleman, in a private French family. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location is very desirable. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 171 West 22d-st.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by practice and lessons; French only is spoken by his family. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH COURSE.—MADAME E. BOUTILLIER, Instructress, licensed by the Faculty of Paris, will open a French course for ladies, Dec. 10. Elementary lessons—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Composition and Conversation—Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: Primary Course, $10; Advanced Course, $8. Payable quarterly, in advance.

N. B.—Private lessons at pupil's residence. Apply daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 43 East Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, Complete and beautiful edition, Printed in colors, For sale at MARSH'S COUNTING ROOMS FOR PRACTICE IN BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, Irving Buildings, No 596 Broadway. Circulars with terms on application.

AS BOOKKEEPERS.—THIS BEING THE season for young men to qualify themselves for business, attention is invited to our terms: Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10—lessons unlimited; Penmanship and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each; Ladies' Writing, 20 lessons, $2. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, and No. 6 4th-av. A good hand-writing guaranteed to all in ten private lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Terms reduced to $15, thorough course. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, and on the piano or guitar, will be given in exchange for a furnished bedroom, by an accredited teacher, with the use of his piano, if wanted. Schools attended on moderate terms. Apply, for three days, to OMEGA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INstruction in English, classics, mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an efficient teacher, a graduate of Yale College, of much experience. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., or call at noon or at 6 o'clock P. M.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES; —Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean!! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A MINK FUR VICTORINE, WHILE GOing from 23d-st. to 33th-st., through 5th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 193 Madison-av.

JAPANESE, AMERICAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, Manilla, and East India and novel goods, in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE young woman, with unexceptionable reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands doing up ladies' washing; would go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 133 West 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children; is a neat plain sewer; understands doing up ladies' muslins; has unexceptionable City reference. Call in the store No. 282 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or is willing to take care of children, and is obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a competent young woman; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call or address No. 43 Clarkson-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; has seventeen months' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found thoroughly competent and a first-class waitress; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing. City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good cake and bread maker; will go to any distance in the country or to Canada. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; would assist in the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at the private door.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, soups, pastries, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference, may be found at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City and country reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; is willing to go to the City or country; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who understands her business in all its branches, a situation as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 1,391 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant girl as an excellent plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d-sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent laundress; would do chamberwork and washing; best of reference. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear.

AS COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND experienced person wishes a situation as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with the business, and has the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young girl, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, and to do the housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Apply at No. 46 West 10th-st., up stairs, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS COOK; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 2 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, soups and jellies, and all kinds of game and poultry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 190 East 31st-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to do the work of a small family; has no objections to chamberwork or waiting; can give good City reference. Call at No. 197 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two young women; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress. Inquire of their present employer, No. 76 Clinton-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, &c.; can give the best of reference as regards capacity, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young German girl as plain cook or chambermaid in a private family. Call at No. 328 West 43d-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough cook of both meat and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 150 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Protestant woman in a small, private family; is an excellent fine washer; or would wait on an invalid lady and sew; being without friends, is anxious to get a situation; the most respectable City reference. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., third floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED by a young English girl, a situation to do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room, for one day.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable American girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., rear house, 1st floor.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl to assist with light housework, or mind children; is a good plain sewer; wages no object; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 East 20th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted, by an American lady who understands her business; or would take care of an invalid and make herself useful in the family; more for the sake of a home than high wages. May be seen at No. 26 Amity-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A young lady wishes to find some position of usefulness, in which her capabilities as housekeeper, companion or teacher of English and music might be made available, and where she would find some leisure for reading and access to books; would act as copyist or amanuensis. Address, for one week, Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable elderly English woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or of growing children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of young children; embroiders neatly, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person, a situation as child's nurse, and seamstress, can take the entire charge of an infant; will make herself otherwise useful; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference as to capability. Call at No. 123 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble, steady woman, a situation as an experienced nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand, or to take charge of a nursery with small children; is also a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; willing and obliging; has lived for the last 14 years in that capacity; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 3 7th-av. Ring the bell.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 73 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork and make herself otherwise useful. Can give the best of City reference. Has no objection to leave the City. Call at or address No. 214 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with five years' City references, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, and do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family. Also, a situation as cook, by a neat and tidy woman, with best reference; is competent, and washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $7, each. Call at or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl; would be willing to make herself generally useful about the house; is capable of teaching children; has a good sewing-machine, which she would be willing to use. Can be seen at No. 128 3d-av., second floor, any time after 10 o'clock in the morning, for two days.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BAKER.—A BAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS the work of a variety of baking and has recently been employed at public places, would like an engagement; has first-rate reference both as bread baker and pastry cook. Address or call on RICHARD EDWARDS, No. 512 6th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT BOOK-keeper wishes a situation, either as accountant or salesman. Address H. T., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has been in his employ for a long time, is desirous of finding a place for him; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business. Address W. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office; or call at Trainor's Saddlery Warehouse, No. 228 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well. Apply personally or by note to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a careful driver, willing to work and make himself generally useful; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN (single) wants a situation as porter in a wholesale store; can drive and take care of horses; is a good penman and accountant, and willing to make himself generally useful in City or country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 72 3d-av., near 13th-st. Inquire for JAMES.

AS SALESMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, AN OLD experienced salesman, whose engagement with one of our best Dry Goods Jobbing houses expires on the 1st of January next, is in want of a situation, he has a trade of his own of over $100,000—all cash, and short time near by trade. By addressing a note to M. M. C., Box No. 187, *Times* office, saying where an interview can be had, it shall receive attention.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man desires a situation, in City or country; is a good coachman and groom; can milk; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be found fully competent to do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; wages moderate for the Winter; good references if required. Apply at No. 80 East 14th-st., two doors of Broadway, or address ROBERT, Box 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a steady single man, who understands his business perfectly, and has good City reference from his last place. Address N. L., No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts., in the grocery store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN with good business qualifications, active and energetic; has no objection to travel to any part of the world in any genteel capacity; can give undoubted references as to character and integrity, &c. Address, for one week, V., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BRIGHT BOY TO DO copying and make himself generally useful. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 7, at No. 300 Broadway, up stairs.

A COMPANION.—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY of refinement, with full control of her own affairs, to go with a gentleman to California. Address G., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for one week, with full particulars. One from the country preferrrd.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—25 MACHINists, 30 blacksmiths, 50 carpenters and 200 seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others for the United States Marine Artillery. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service; also, the advantage of prize money. Two complete outfits furnished each man free. Allotment tickets can be left for families or any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 420 Canal-st., corner of Watts-st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL AGENTS, BOTH local and traveling. This is a rare chance for a few men of integrity and ability. None others need apply. Terms liberal. Business very desirable. Address, with stamp, CHASE & CO., Manchester, N. H.

SALESWOMEN.—WANTED, TWO GOOD saleswomen, thoroughly conversant with the retail millinery business. Apply at SIMSON'S Millinery Goods Emporium, No. 356 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

A WIDOW LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING children French and music, would like to find a suitable place, where she would be treated as one of the family; salary no object. Address A. P., Union-square Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of experience, a situation as governess for young children; would act as daily or resident governess as desired. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 80 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening class for gentlemen, Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools attended.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST GROCERY stands in Brooklyn; choice and well selected stock; cash trade; terms to a real purchaser made satisfactory. Inquire of J. CHARLES, No. 217 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $10,000, to join the advertiser and a member of the Board of Brokers in forming a firm for the transaction of the Banking and Brokerage business. Address G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITtee on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER,
FOR
ORDNANCE STORES,
PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON,
Purchased by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS,
APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK,
PURCHASED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit, or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
65TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 2D AVS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 13th November, at the Office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
HENRY R. REMSEN,
HENRY HART,
WILSON G. HUNT,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
GEORGE G. WATERS,
MALTBY G. LANE,
PETER McMARTIN,
JOHN B. HOBBY,
WILLIAM J. VALENTINE,
ROBERT SQUIRES,
CLARKSON N. POTTER.

And J. L. Everett, G. R. Comstock and J. B. Batchelor, were elected as Inspectors of Election at the next annual meeting.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on Monday, the 2d inst., WILLIAM A DARLING, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and WILLIAM REMSEN, Esq., Vice-President.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst, by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED! READ!—IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition,) 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to Operative Surgery, Diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, (impotency,) caused by youthful indiscretion. Mr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women, before or after marriage, is of vital importance to them, and every young man in the land should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Price $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, or at RICHARDSON'S bookstore, No. 1 Vesey-st., and at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway. Office hours from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTEDLY Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS

of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9, 1857,	33⅓	per cent.
2d "	" 8,	'58, 50	"
3d "	" 14,	'59, 50	"
4th "	" 12,	'60, 45	"
5th "	" 5,	'61, 35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 194 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of first-class sable, mink, otter, stone marten, ermine, &c., &c.; also, a large lot of wolf, bear and buffalo robes. The goods will be put up in lots to suit the City trade. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LADIES' MAGNIFICENT FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE.
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
Among which may be found a large and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet-makers in the City, consisting, in part, of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood parlor suites, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black-walnut, finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a chestnut sorrel horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, warranted kind and gentle, and believed to be perfectly sound. To be positively sold.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.,
Invite particular attention
TO THEIR SALE OF THIS DAY,
Comprising 150 pieces BLACK and COLORED DRESS SILKS. Also,
INVOICES OF MERINOS, DRESS GOODS
LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
SHEETS and DRAWERS, JACKETS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LYONS
VELVET, VESTINGS, SATINETS, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND VALUABLE MOVEMENTS—Being the stock of an importer. A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, a large line about 150 18-carat hunting, durable time compensation balance, independent second chronometers and levers; 125 ladies' enameled and diamond watches, English full-jeweled patent and ¾-plate levers; Nickle 18-carat hunting straight line and detached levers and cylinders; 40 dozen silver hunting patent levers, anchors, lepines and verge watches; silver placqua and silver-gilt hunting and open-face anchors and lepines. Also, a valuable line of fine diamond jewelry, consisting of single-stone hoop and cluster diamond, ruby, pearl and garnet brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs; 185 dozen silver extension and gold pencil-cases and pens; 450 fine English and other movements by celebrated makers; together with a variety of other goods in the line. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, as the goods will be put up in lots to suit dealers only.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 11 Broadway. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OLD WINES AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX OF D. LYNCH LAWRENCE, deceased. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1861, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, the entire stock of wines and liquors of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, among which will be found Montero, 1817; London Particular, 1840; Constitution, Reserve, Victoria. Nondescript, Barclay, Lynch, and other Madeiras; Amontillado, Lassello, Brumley, 1809; Pale, Brown and Gold Sherry, Claret, Sauterne, Old London Dock Port, Old Cognac, Otard and other Brandies; Old Jamaica Rum, Old Monongahela, Irish and Scotch Whiskys, Batavia, Arrac & Co. These wines are all of the private stock of the late D. L. Lawrence, and none others will be offered. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in blue reps, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mahogany and black walnut chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and black walnut tetè à-tètes, centre, side and sofa tables, dining-room furniture, oak, black walnut and mahogany hat stands, hall chairs, French plate, oval and pier mirrors, &c., &c.; also, an assortment of crockery and kitchen furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil-paintings, by eminent artists of the French, Belgian and American schools, comprising the works of Lanfant de Metz, Veyrassat, Diaz, Dellessard, Bawn, Nehly, Nanteuil, De Munter, A. Hulk, Crabeels, Camporini, W. M. Brown, Van Beest, Hekking, Rondel, Huet, Manzoni, and others. Also, a fine original edition of Audubon's Birds of America. The above are now on exhibition, and are worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 6, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., immediately after the paintings, a choice and valuable invoice of standard and illustrated works on history, belles-lettres, &c., richly bound, as follows, viz: Cyclopedia Britannica, fine edition; Pacific Exploring Expedition, Napier's Peninsular War, Colonial History of New-York, Waverley, Cooper, Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Hume and Smollett, Leigh Hunt, &c. Also, illustrated gift books, photographs, albums, &c. Can be seen on Thursday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top bureaus and dressing ditto, mahogany marble-top washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel and oval do., oak extension dining-table, hair and spring mattresses, rosewood breakfast tables, mahogany hat-stands, office desks and tables, lounges, vases, &c. Also, a rosewood 7-octave piano, made by James Thompson; several fine rifles, together with a mahogany billiard-table with balls, cues, counters, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE SALE—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house, recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, china and glassware, oilcloth, stair carpets, table linen, gas-fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c. By order of the Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c., suitable for ladies', gents', and children's wear. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau, near Fulton-st., about 1,000 pairs of ladies' and children's gaiters, Balmoral boots, buskins, slippers, &c.; also, gents' and boys' patent leather and calf boots, gaiters, Oxford Ties, toilet slippers, &c. By order of C. PAULSON, Assignee.

N. B.—The lots will be divided to suit purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

VALUABLE PAIR OF HORSES—15½ hands high; warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Also, a fine Phaeton carriage, shifting top, with extra inclosing top, built by Wood & Tomlinson to order. Also, a set of double silver-plated harness for do., made to order by Wood & Tomlinson; the whole forming a most desirable establishment, and will be sold all together.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE of elegant cabinet furniture. THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, one of the largest and most varied assortments of first-class cabinet furniture ever offered in this City, embracing in part as follows, viz: Parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites of every variety of pattern in rosewood, oak, mahogany and oiled black walnut. The attention of buyers is invited. Goods for shipping can be boxed on the premises at usual charge.

HENRY MINER, Auctioneer.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA.—A fine, original folio copy of this valuable work to be sold at auction, TO-DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., by MINOR & SOMERVILLE, Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. Also a choice invoice of standard and illustrated works.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

SETTER DOG FOR SALE.—A WELL-BROKE setter dog for sale cheap. Inquire of M. P. STILES, No. 192 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105, Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent—C. H. THOMSON retiring from the firm. The subscribers will sign in liquidation.

W.S. THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. C. H. LANGDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of the Crown Skirts, at their new store, No. 391 Broadway, under the firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

W. S. THOMSON,
C. H. LANGDON,
FREDERIC C. JONES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. W. F. RICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, and known as the firm of BATES & MULFORD, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve.

JOB BATES,
A. H. MULFORD.

The undersigned continues business at No. 780 6th-av.
A. H. MULFORD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JORDAN, BECK & BARROW, was on the 20th of November, 1861, dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned on that day withdrew from the firm. HYMAN AARON BARROW, M. D.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO RENT CHEAP ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—The handsome four-story brown stone, high-stoop house, No. 72 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 25x70 feet. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—THE HANDsome four-story, brown-stone house and lot, No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x70 feet, in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$3.600.—A 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE for sale, in Jersey-av., Jersey City, together with carpets and furniture, which are nearly new; house cost over $5,000 to build in 1856; in perfect order; all the modern improvements; $2,800 can remain on bond and mortgage. Address, for three days, E. J., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$15.000 EQUITY.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A brick house on 48th-st.; also, one to four in Brooklyn, and twelve lots; also, a first-class shoe store—stock $2,500—on the 6th-av.; also, hoop skirts. Would like a good farm. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 31½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him, as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.

By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Under the management of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.

Owing to the unavoidable delay which has attended the alterations requisite in parquette of the Academy, and which were absolute necessities to enable
WILLIAM HANLON
to make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN HIS
UNRIVALED ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Messrs. FOX & LINGARD have, greatly to their regret, been compelled to postpone the
FIRST NIGHT OF THEIR SEASON UNTIL
THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1861,
when they positively announce that
WILLIAM HANLON
will appear in a performance to which he gives the above name,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
and which is literally unequaled by any exhibition which has hitherto been given, and may fairly be asserted to be
BEYOND RIVALRY,
BOTH IN THE BOLDNESS
OF ITS CONCEPTION,
and the
UNEXAMPLED DARING
OF ITS EXECUTION,
Making a legitimate claim to the appellation of the
MOST MARVELOUS FEAT
which has ever been performed
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
Previous to this wonderful act, will be presented the beautiful
RAVEL PANTOMIME,
LES QUATRE AMANS,
And the performance will terminate with a Grand Spectacular Pantomime, entitled,
L'OGRE;
OR, LE PETIT JEAN,
In the production of which no expense will be spared, every Scene, Dress, Property and Appointment being
ENTIRELY NEW.
The characters in the Pantomimes will be sustained by the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Has been selected for the present series of performances, from the Orchestras of the Academy of Music and Philharmonic Society.
CONDUCTOR .... CHARLES KOPPITZ.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle .... 50 cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED
WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Amphitheatre .... 25 cents.
The Box Office will be open on Friday, and each succeeding day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st
Performances to terminate before 11 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY
OF THE
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
Written by C. Gaylor, Esq.
To conclude with a laughable afterpiece by Charles Dance, called
HE'S NOT A MISS.
The following artists will appear in the evening's entertainments:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss MORANT,
Mr. FLOYD,	Miss MILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss GIMBER.
Mr. JOHN SEFTON, (His second appearance,)	
Miss TIMONY,	Miss GREEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in setting aside THIS EVENING, (Friday,) for the
BENEFIT
OF
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
On which occasion Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear in three of their most charming pieces: 1. The beautiful national drama of
IRELAND AS IT WAS;
Ragged Pat .... Mr. Williams
Judy O'Trot .... Mrs. Williams
2. The new burlesque of the
MAGIC JOKE.
3. To conclude with the laughable farce of
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, will be given a succession of
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN FEATS.
Splendid 10 Horse Cavalcade, LES CHINOIS.
GROUND and LOFTY GYMNASTICS.
Perilous feats in mid-air by the German Acrobats.
EATON STONE and Mast. ROBT. STICKNEY
in their unparalleled acts of horsemanship.
The whole to conclude with the chivalric burlesque of
THE BULL RUNNERS.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) two performances—AFTERNOON and EVENING. The Pantomime of LITTLE BO-PEEP will be played in the afternoon, for the convenience of juveniles.

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NOW OPEN,

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'

TENTH WEEK, SOUTH-SEA WHALING VOYAGE, Upper Saloon of Hope Chapel, every evening, (Saturday excepted,) at 7¾ o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-FIVE ACRES, in the town of North Hempstead, Queens County, belonging to the estate of the late Christopher Heiser. It is pleasantly situated on the shore of Hempstead harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove, 26 miles from New-York. On the premises are a dwelling, tenant and bath-house, barns and other outbuildings. For terms, &c., apply to W. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove, or to M. S. HEISER, No. 17 State-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

WANTED—A FARM WORTH FROM $4,000 TO $10,000, of 30 to 50 acres, within two miles of a town on a railroad, and within 40 miles of New-York, with good house and outbuildings. Possession to be given on or before March 15, 1862, for which $5,000 cash will be paid, and balance in valuable New-York City property. Address, stating price, location and means of transportation, with real name, C. O. M., Box 27 Bloomfield, N. J.

FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—In exchange for City property paying ten per cent., well let, in complete order; from 20 to 50 acres, within 30 miles, near dépôt, with plenty of fruit and good buildings; not to exceed $10,000; or would hire a nice place. Address P. S. BROWN, 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and will give his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS wanted by a young married couple; location between 5th and 8th avs., and 32d and 52d sts; rent not to exceed $15 to $18. Rooms must be suitable for housekeeping. Address JAMES Q. MILES, No. 260 West 44th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class tenant desires a completely furnished house, between 14th and 35th sts., 4th and 6th avs., until May 1. Address CASH, Box No. 4,241 Post-office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WHALE STILL LIVES,
THE WHALE STILL LIVES,
THE WHALE STILL LIVES,
THE WHALE STILL LIVES,
THE WHALE STILL LIVES,
THE WHALE STILL LIVES,
And is daily attracting thousands of interested and delighted visitors to the Museum. He sports about his large tank with as much grace and grandeur as if
IN HIS OWN NATIVE DEEP.
He is to be seen at all hours, as is also
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE 9 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
THE GREAT DRAMA, THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
With all the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Already played
EIGHTY-THREE NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Dress-Circle seats may be secured two days in advance.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art. Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,

MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 60 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

NEWARK—TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS
At LIBRARY HALL,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 7.

TO SHOWMEN.—THE ADVERTISER HAS control of a collection of the most marvelous and interesting LIVING CURIOSITIES ever exhibited in America. Also, cuts, engravings, &c., illustrating them. An experienced showman, of responsibility and character, can have them, or take them on such shares as will give him a large remuneration by exhibiting them in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. Inquire of J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Barnum's Museum, New-York.

LECTURES.

THE GREAT REBELLION.—A LECTURE will be given on this important subject, by Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, at the City Mission Church, in 24th-st., near 9th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, for the exclusive benefit of said Mission. Tickets 10 cents. Friends of the lecturer and of the cause—come one, come all!

MUSICAL.

STODARD PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, No. 506 Broadway, New-York, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SONG OF THE "CONTRABANDS," "O, Let My People Go" As sung by them at Fortress Monroe. Words and music through Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain. Arranged for Piano by Thomas Baker. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free. This song will be popular. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

H. HANITSCH, PERFORMER ON ORGAN, and teacher on Piano and Melodeon, No. 11 Mott-st., near Chatham.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express-Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday,* Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF
GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles, required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

given to Mr. Preston, but amplified it, stating absolutely that if any Commissioners or other negotiators should appear in behalf of the so-called Confederate States, the Government would not see them nor recognize them in any capacity—that Spain would have nothing to do with the rebel party in the United States, in any sense."

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

THE DOCUMENTS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The documents from the State Department, submitted to Congress to-day, disclose the important fact that our Government now occupies the same position that it held in reference to foreign Governments at the beginning of the rebellion, and that though the United States early offered to accept the Paris declaration in reference to privateering, both England and France desired to make an exception in favor of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, to which the Government has refused to yield, leaving the United States free from any obligation to accept the Paris declaration, while the few rebel privateers are now fugitive on the high seas, or are lying idle in Southern harbors. A *résumé* of the documents shows the following to be our relations with foreign nations.

England entertains, or at least expresses, no sympathy for us, but rather the reverse.

France has not been cordial, but has been less offensive than England.

Austria has been friendly, and from the outset has declared that she would not recognize the rebel Confederacy.

Prussia and all the German States have been equally cordial.

Russia has been friendly, but anxious for the war to end.

Sweden and Norway have been friendly from the beginning.

Belgium is undecided, but passive.

Holland is disposed to follow the lead of England at a respectful distance.

Italy is full of warm sympathy for our Government and for freedom.

Spain, though not aggressive, has an evident leaning towards the Jeff. Davis Republic.

Denmark is friendly.

The Pope, though he announces that his Government is not of this world, but that he is concerned with spiritual things, yet if he were to express an opinion, he, as a good Christian, will always be on the side of law and order.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Cabinet will be occupied to-morrow with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A CAUCUS OF RADICAL REPUBLICANS

There was a caucus of the radical Republican members of the House, yesterday afternoon, having for its avowed object the inauguration of a policy for their own guidance. The subject of the general emancipation and arming of the slaves was not broached. The joint resolutions of Messrs. Eliot and Stevens, which will come up in regular order next Tuesday, are to be consolidated and made a test question, preliminary to the consideration of Mr. Bingham's Confiscation bill, which is made the special order for that day. The resolutions are to the effect that the President of the United States, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the American army, during a state of war, has the power to confiscate the slaves of rebels, and that he be requested to do so. The two sections of Mr. Bingham's bill, that embrace the entire policy of the radical Republicans of this Congress on the negro question, are the following:

That every person who shall engage in or aid or abet the rebellion, shall forfeit any claim which such person may have to the service or labor of any slave or slaves, and the slave or slaves of such person shall be, and are hereby, declared free men, and forever released from such servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

That no person shall be arrested or surrendered as a fugitive slave upon the order of any person in the military or naval service of the United States.

Many of the Republican members of the House have been urging a conference of all the members of the party, but the leaders here have opposed it thus far, fearing that the differences between the conservative and radical wings on the Slavery question would be widened, and they are in hopes that if no attempt be made to adopt a policy for the party, these differences may be healed, and the legislation proceed harmoniously.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In reference to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, different propositions will probably be introduced in Congress,—one with compensation, another without—one gradually, and another immediately.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The account given by a New-York paper, of the difference between the President and Mr. Cameron in regard to amending the report of the latter, is grossly unjust to the President. It represents Mr. Cameron as obstinately refusing to strike from his report matter that the President regarded as extraneous, and conniving at the publication of the report as originally written, in defiance of the wishes and commands, even, of the President. It is sufficient to say that the President would never have tolerated any such contumacy, if it had been exhibited, and equally clear that Mr. Cameron understands the proprieties of official life too well to have conducted in such a style. The truth is that Mr. Cameron yielded to the suggestions of the President, and himself amended his report by striking out such parts as the President objected to, agreeing to support the President's views fully and cordially. On no other condition would he, or could he, have remained an hour in the Cabinet.

NO NECESSITY FOR ARMING THE SLAVES.

It is thought very strange by the public that a few Congressmen should so eagerly press the policy of "arming the slaves," when the Government has never yet been able to arm with suitable guns the white men that are in the field, and when the Secretary of War is compelled to decline from day to day regiments after regiments of white volunteers that are tendered for the war. But two objects can be had in view by this eagerness to get black supernumeraries enlisted—contracts for more guns, and sutlerships to feed at Government expense the idle "contraband" army.

THE REGULARS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The suggestion of the Secretary of War in his report, in reference to abolishing the distinction between the regular and volunteer service in respect of precedence in the rank and grade of officers, is now proposed by some members of Congress who act in the matter in behalf of volunteer officers, to be extended so far as to incorporate all the volunteer regiments into the Regular army, leaving the composition of the army when the war shall have been concluded, to be determined by future legislation.

MORE VOLUNTEERS TO BE CALLED FOR.

A proposition for enlisting 200,000 additional volunteers will be introduced in Congress, and it is understood to meet the approval of the Secretary of War.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived in the city this morning. He brings the most encouraging reports of the condition of the Union cause in Kentucky and East Tennessee.

IMPORTANT ORDER REGARDING PRISONERS.

An Army Order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs that all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer service, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported as missing in action, or that may hereafter be taken prisoners or reported missing in action, be transferred to skeleton regiments, to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, and to consist entirely of such missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the organized regiments will be filled by the Governors of the various States to which the regiments belong. In time of actual field service officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry are permitted to wear the light blue overcoat prescribed for enlisted men of the mounted corps. The uniform for Chaplains of the army will be a plain black frock coat of nine buttons, plain black pantaloons, felt hat or army forage cap without ornament. On occasions of ceremony a plain *chapeau de bras* may be worn.

THE CASE OF W. H. EATON—CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

W. H. Eaton, who was arrested by a scouting party last Monday, under the command of Capt. Ivan D Jones, Company C, First New-Jersey Cavalry, is still undergoing examination. It appears that he is from Troy, N. Y., and his character of a spy has been definitely ascertained. Important information was obtained from him, which is withheld for the present. He represents that great dissatisfaction exists in the rebel army, and especially among the South Carolina troops, and confirms the report published in the Times a week ago, that permission has been reluctantly given them to return home. The examination of Eaton is being conducted by Adj't. W G. Monford, an energetic young officer, who was present at the capture. Three of the enemy's pickets were captured at the same time.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM THE ENEMY.

Last night a man named Brail, a resident of Lowell, Mass., who was pressed into the rebel service at New-Orleans, reached a detachment of Friedman's Cavalry, and was brought in. He was a deserter from the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. He states that the rebels have 175 field-pieces at Centreville, but that few are mounted, and that they have no heavy ordnance, except a few 32s, at Manassas, which point is occupied with but few troops. He states that between Fairfax and Centreville they have thrown up intrenchments calculated for four field-pieces each, and so constructed as to afford facilities for making a good fight in a retreat.

LOYAL MEN FROM VIRGINIA.

From those counties in Virginia near Washington, enough men have offered to enlist to half fill the proposed Virginia Brigade, and it is thought that Accomac and Northampton would furnish the balance. Should Congress authorize forming the brigade, no doubt of the complete success of the project is entertained.

TRADING AT THE OPENED SOUTHERN PORTS.

It was announced some time ago, on doubtful authority, that the Government would issue permits to certain parties in the North, and among them to Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, to fit out vessels with various kinds of merchandise of prime necessity for the South, which were to be exchanged for cotton. The parties were to operate at those points where our fleet might effect landings. Since then the Government has had the subject under consideration, and, it is understood, have changed their views upon this matter. Some of the vessels had gone as far as Fortress Monroe, but the parties who had the vessels in charge finding that the Government would not permit them go South, have been compelled to bring the vessels and their cargoes to Baltimore and sell out. What action, if any, the Government will take in this matter, is not at present known.

REBELS SHELLED AND DISPERSED.

Maj.-Gen. Banks reported to headquarters to-day by telegraph, that Col. Leonard's regiment at Hancock had shelled and dispersed a band of rebels passing westward.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

The California delegation this morning waited upon the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining a modification of the passport system so that through passengers to California will not have to procure passports. Only those, therefore, who design going to Panama and Aspinwall will be compelled to procure passports. The Secretary of State saw at once the injustice of the matter, and an order will at once be issued in accordance with the suggestions of the delegation from California.

THE ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board appointed to examine officers of artillery and cavalry adjourned last week on account of other engagements of its members, having examined some sixty officers, many of whom were found incompetent and discharged. Gen. McClellan has manifested a determination that officers of light artillery shall be qualified to manage their batteries in action, and he has promptly removed the incapables.

THE SUTLERS.

Some men, professing to represent an organization of Sutlers, are attempting to raise a contribution of $25 each from Sutlers for the purpose of defeating Senator Wilson's bill. In this connection we may state that one of these honest tradesmen boasts of having made one thousand dollars the day after pay-day.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE IN MARYLAND.

Recent expeditions into St. Mary's County, Md., have established the fact that a very extensive contraband trade has for a long time been carried on between that County and Virginia, without interruption. The leaders in this business have at last been arrested, and to prevent its continuance a regiment of infantry, with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, will be sent thither and winter in Leonardstown, Great Mills and Millstone Landing. The cavalry will be most completely equipped, with carbines and revolvers, and prepared for any duty.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

The Army Signal Corps were again practicing to-day. One corps was stationed on the Capitol, one on a hill west of Georgetown, and a third on an observatory built by Gen. Morrell, on Minor's Hill. The distance between the first two being three miles, and the latter two six miles. By means of flags messages were sent and received as successfully as by electric telegraph, On Saturday a further test will be made by Adj't.-Gen. Thomas, from a number of different points, and if equally successful, it will be made a distinct branch of service. The Corps at present consists of forty first and second lieutenants, selected from various regiments. The signals are arranged as well for night as day. Instructions in the signals are to be confined solely to adjutants of regiments, and the penalty for disclosing them will be death.

THE STORY OF A CONTRABAND.

A contraband who came into our lines, brings word that the rebels have five regiments and one company of artillery on a high knoll just west of Occoquan village, where they think they can hold two roads that lead southward, crossing the Occoquan near there. There were slight earthworks and no heavy pieces. Their pickets extend up the Occoquan to Union Mills, on the south side. Foraging parties go out in the daytime and return at night. Their cavalry consists principally of farmers, ununiformed and mounted on their own horses. Their arms consist of sabres and a few shot guns.

RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

A large number of vessels, some of large size, have recently arrived here from the Lower Potomac. One passed in broad day the rebel batteries, but was unmolested.

A RECONNOISSANCE DOWN THE RIVER.

The *Harriet Lane* and *Jacob Bell* went on a reconnoissance below the rebel batteries last night. The *Lane* will soon go South, and the *Yankee* will be the flagship of the flotilla.

The rebels have nearly completed batteries at Possum Nose, about three miles above the flotilla, and have guns ready to be placed in position.

Yesterday afternoon the rebel battery on Shipping Point fired four shell and seventeen shot at two schooners which were passing down. None of them hit, but one of the schooners tacked and sailed back, taking refuge in Mattawoman Creek.

MORE ARMS FOUND IN BALTIMORE.

Detectives went to Baltimore last night, and seized a large number of carbines concealed in stables and cellars.

UNIFORMS ON HAND.

Uniforms, sufficient to supply the army for at least six months, are now on hand or contracted for. Before more are made it is probable that a Board of Officers will be convened to consider the propriety of changing the pattern.

COLORS PRESENTED TO THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

This afternoon a splendid stand of colors was presented to the Harris Light Cavalry, at their camp near Arlington House. The President and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary Cameron, Gens. McDowell and King, and their respective staffs, and a large concourse of ladies and citizens were present. The national colors were presented by Senator Harris, and the regimental colors by Judge Davies, of New-York. Appropriate presentation speeches were made, which were responded to by Col. Davies and Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick.

TENTH LEGION.

To-morrow Col. Van Wyck's Tenth Legion is to visit the city in a body, to be reviewed by the President, after which they will visit the different public buildings.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

A resolution was passed by the House, last July, inquiring if any, and what legislation is necessary to increase and extend the trade and commerce of the United States with foreign countries. The President, in response, says that he is not aware that any legislation of the character suggested could now be wisely adopted beyond such as has been already recommended in his annual message, and that nothing further can be effected until the treaties to be submitted to the Senate shall have been ratified.

THE NEW-GRANADA COMMISSION.

A question of importance was raised in the joint United States and New-Granadian Commission to-day, viz.: Whether the latter Republic is liable, under the treaty, for the payment of damages growing out of the Panama riots, or whether the business of the Commission is merely to ascertain the amount of claims for future action. Mr. Carlisle for New-Granada maintained the latter proposition, and Mr. Cox and Mr. Dean, of Ohio, for the claimants, the former. The Commission being divided in opinion, they have sent for the umpire, Judge Upham.

THE PHILADELPHIA ZOUAVES.

Col. Birney's regiment, Twenty-third Philadelphia Zouaves, after their parade, was received by the President and Secretaries Cameron and Seward. The appearance and discipline of the regiment was the subject of high commendation.

TRIBUNE REPORTERS IN TROUBLE.

Two reporters of the New-York *Tribune* have been arrested and examined before Van Wyck's Congressional Committee on contracts, on a charge of having purloined and caused to be published, a portion of the report of said Committee. They were much frightened, and begged hard to be released. The entire report will be published early next week, and will make over two pages of the Times.

THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Tait's District of Columbia Volunteers have been assigned to the brigade now commanded by Col. Robinson, of the First Michigan Regiment, and which is doing duty in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between this city and Baltimore. Col. Robinson is a Captain of the Fifth Infantry United States Army, and has been twenty years in service, mostly on the frontiers. He was in command of Fort McHenry during the Baltimore riot, and though he had with him only two hundred recruits and a limited armament in the fort, by his firm course prevented the fort from being attacked. His claims are being pressed for an appointment as Brigadier-General.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Kansas Senatorial contested election case which was postponed last session for want of time to consider it, will be brought up for final action in a few days. Mr. Stanton, the contestant, has procured considerable additional evidence in the matter, which will come before the Senate when the case comes up for consideration.

INDIA-RUBBER BLANKETS.

Gov. Morgan is urging upon the Government the necessity of supplying our troops with India-Rubber blankets, and especially the New-York troops. Gen.-Quartermaster Meigs favors the suggestion, and it will probably be adopted as a sanitary measure.

To-morrow, Gov. Morgan and Gen. Arthur are to visit several of the camps of the New-York regiments in Virginia.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR THE PACIFIC PORTS.

It is thought that the interest of the Government requires the appointment of a Consul-General for the Pacific ports. The enormous bills of some of the Consuls for disbursements on account of sick sailors afford reason for believing that some supervision is necessary.

CONSUL TO VALENCIA.

George Kent, of Maine, has been appointed Consul to Valencia, Spain.

THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FREMONT CONTRACTS.

The Commission now sitting in St. Louis on the Fremont contracts in the Western Department, have passed on a large amount of claims, in many cases stripping them of their excessive profits and ordering a fair price to be paid. It is understood that the Government has taken steps to pay promptly large amounts of such audited claims.

APPOINTED ON GEN. DIX'S STAFF.

Hon. Wm. H. Ludlow, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of New-York, has been appointed upon Gen. Dix's Staff.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Vice-President Hamlin has appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas and the treason of Mason

TREACHERY PUNISHED.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Herndon, of Virginia, has been dismissed by direction of the President from the army for deserting his post; also Maj. Lynde for a similar reason and for subsequently surrendering his command to an inferior force of insurgents in New-Mexico.

TO MUSTERING OFFICERS.

Mustering officers, who have not already done so, are requested to send the rolls on which they have mustered regiments to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The following pensions were granted on Wednesday:

Winfield S. Leach, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, for fracture of forearm, at Bull Run, half disability—$4 per month.

James Nicholson, Sergeant Company C, Second Regiment Maine Volunteers—$8 per month.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Edward Patterson, of New-York, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court yesterday, on motion of Clinton Rice, Esq.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) asked permission to record his vote on the expulsion of Mr. Breckinridge, as he was absent yesterday. This was granted, and Mr. Rice voted "Yea."

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Haverhill, Mass., that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men on fair payment.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of Three to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to amend by inserting also "Springfield and Wilson's Creek and Lexington."

Mr. Chandler hoped the resolution would not be amended.

Mr. Lane said that the man most entitled to honor had been punished at Wilson's Creek. He perished and was sacrificed, because he was not relieved when he could have been. The people want to know why the gallant Gen. Lyon was sacrificed. They want to know why regiments were sent to Cairo instead of to his relief, and why the army moved at a snail's pace to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington. The people wanted to know the names of those who permitted these things, and in his (Lane's) opinion they would not have to look far for the man who permitted the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon.

Mr. Lane's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a substitute, to appoint a Committee of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to investigate the causes of the disasters to our arms.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should, to-morrow, introduce a bill to abolish sutlers in the Volunteer forces.

Mr. Grimes moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Col. Miles. He said that a Court of Inquiry had found that Col. Miles was intoxicated to a certain extent—enough to justify Col. Richardson to apply epithets to him, but not enough to remove him from command. He wanted all the facts of the case to go to the people.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced his bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. He said, it provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal, wherever situated within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary mode of judicial proceeding in consequence of the present rebellion, who during its existence shall take up arms against the United States, or in any wise aid or abet this rebellion, this forfeiture to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts, through the military power, and against property in other portions of the United States, where the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the Courts, and that the proceeds of the property of each individual seized and forfeited be subject to the just claims of loyal creditors, and to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of all rebels, and those who give them aid and comfort, to the persons they hold in Slavery.

The bill declares that slaves thus forfeited shall be free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country, where they may have the protection of the Government, and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors, or those giving them aid and comfort, who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction, the real estate for life, and personal property for ever.

Mr. Trumbull made a lengthy argument in support of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the Fugitive Slave bill.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Speaker announced vacancies in several of the Standing Committees, which have been filled as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hooper and Maynard.
Judiciary—Mr. Wilson.
Territories—Mr. Shiel.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Phelps, of California.
Public Buildings—Mr. Blair, of Virginia.
Military Affairs—Mr. Dunn.
Committee on the Establishment of a Western Armory—Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois.
Pacific Railroad—Mr. Sargeant.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Judiciary to inquire if a telegraphic censorship of the Press has been established in this City, and if so, by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled; to report if such censorship has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion while its professed and laudable object has been to withhold from the enemy information in relation to the movements of the army.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) submitted a series of resolutions, referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that that part relating to the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and harbors be referred to a select Committee of nine members.

The question was debated as to whether it should be thus referred, or to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was contended on one side that the great West and Northwest should not be ignored, and on the other that the subject of defences concerned not a section but the entire country.

The question was referred to a select Committee by ten majority.

The resolutions, as thus amended, were adopted. One introduced by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, referring that portion of the Message in relation to the colonization of slaves taken from armed rebels, to a select Committee of seven, was adopted in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but was afterwards rejected by the House. The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, introduced a bill proposing to repeal all laws requiring passes to persons of color going northward, to take immediate effect. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the general statutes of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

SECRETARY WELLES CONGRATULATES CAPT. WILKES.

Secretary Welles has addressed the following congratulatory letter to Capt. Wilkes:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1861.

Capt. Charles Wilkes, commanding United States steamer San Jacinto, Boston:

SIR: I congratulate you on your safe arrival, and especially do I congratulate you on the great public service you have rendered in the capture of the rebel emissaries.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell have been conspicuous in the conspiracy to dissolve the Union, and it is well known that when seized by you they were on a mission hostile to the Government and the country. Your conduct in seizing these public enemies was marked by intelligence, ability, decision and firmness, and has the emphatic approval of this Department.

It is not necessary that I should in this communication—which is intended to be one of congratulation to yourself, officers and crew—express an opinion on the course pursued in omitting to capture the vessel which had these public enemies on board, further than to say that the forbearance exercised in this instance must not be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for infractions of neutral obligations.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

A BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Defeated by Parson Brownlow at Morristown.

The Union Forces 3,000---The Rebel Strength Unknown.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

A special dispatch in the Memphis papers of the 2d gives an account of a great battle at Morristown, East Tennessee, between the Federal forces under Parson Brownlow, and the rebels, which was fought Dec. 1, in which the Parson's forces were victorious.

The rebel dispatch calls it the "first Union victory of the war."

Brownlow had 3,000 men. The rebel force is not ascertained.

The rout of the rebels was total.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 2d, contains the following:

"A large body of Unionists attacked the Confederate forces at Morristown, Eastern Tennessee, yesterday killing a large number, and completely routing them.

Major-Gen. George Crittenden has arrived at Knoxville to take command of the Confederate forces."

Henry Fry and Jacob Hensliee, Unionists, were hung at Greenville, Tennessee, on the 30th of November, for bridge-burning.

THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

Morristown is in Granger County, East Tennessee, about thirty miles south of Cumberland Gap, and two hundred and twenty-six miles east of Nashville. It is on *the line of the great Tennessee and Virginia Railroad*, through which nearly all the supplies and troops come from the South to Richmond. It is also a fire in the rear of the rebel Zollicoffer. If the report should prove true, and the gallant Parson is able to maintain himself, this is by far the most important victory the Union has yet gained.

MEMPHIS REBELS FRIGHTENED.

The Defences at Columbus Deemed Inadequate—A Visit of the Yankees Feared.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The following items are from the Memphis papers of the 2d:

Gen. Pessevant has a long communication in the Memphis *Appeal*, showing the insufficiency of the rebel defences at and above Memphis. He says that Columbus once lost, the Federals would have no trouble in marching directly to Memphis, and that Memphis is entirely defenceless and indefensible. He calls upon every male citizen of the State to enroll and threatens all who do not with death.

The rebels are sending their cotton to Northern Alabama for safety. Coffee is quoted $1 per pound in Memphis, and none to be had; Bacon, 60 cents, and other provisions in proportion.

LATEST REPORTS FROM KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says that, although every act in the legislative proceedings shows a most loyal feeling, nothing of general interest has transpired.

The expulsion of the traitor Breckinridge from Congress gives great satisfaction. Many aspire to succeed him, among whom are James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, Geo. Robertson, Nathaniel Wolfe, and Garrett Davis Breckinridge is named.

Zollicoffer is on the south side of Cumberland River, seven miles from Somerset, with 7,500 men, and some good artillery. Gen. Schoepf is on this side, and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river recedes. A fight is expected soon.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON CROP.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 30,
Via MEMPHIS and CAIRO.

Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Along the coast there is one sheet of flame and smoke.

Many military companies in New-Orleans are volunteering far thirty days, to serve at Columbus, Ky.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Rigid Measures against the Rebels Inaugurated by Gen. Halleck.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

Gen. Halleck has issued lengthy general orders in reference to the affairs of this department, the principal points of which are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. B. W. Farren is appointed Provost Marshal of the Department.

Commanding officers of districts, posts and corps are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy.

All property belonging to such persons, which can be used by the army, will be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a Board of Officers, and sold according to army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretences within our lines, giving information to or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried and shot as spies.

Persons now employed or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States who commit hostility will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished as criminals and be shot or less severely punished, according to the rules of war.

In consequence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been plundered and driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and thousands of such persons are now finding their way into this city, the Provost Marshals are directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes, and under the military law of retaliation, quarter them in the homes, and feed and clothe them, at the expense of avowed Secessionists, who, although they do not themselves rob and plunder, give aid and encouragement, abet and countenance the acts of their fellow-rebels.

THE SOUTHWESTERN REFUGEES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The care of the refugees from the Southwest has been assigned by Gen. Halleck to the Sanitary Commission in charge of the Government Hospital in this city, where liberal contributions of money, clothing and provisions are received. The Provost Marshal has taken steps to furnish suitable quarters among the Secessionists of the city for all those needing such accommodations, and about $600 worth of clothing, blankets, &c., belonging to Camp Jackson prisoners, have been confiscated for their benefit. Some 800 refugees have already gone into Illinois, where they will endeavor to support their families until they can return to their homes. Large numbers continue to arrive, and the road between here and Rolla is crowded with them.

REBEL REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

MONTGOMERY'S FORCE CUT TO PIECES—SIEGEL SURROUNDED BY M'CULLOCH.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Memphis *Avalanche* states that Gen. Rains had cut Montgomery's forces to pieces, taking Montgomery prisoner.

McCulloch had surrounded Siegel at Sedalia, and it was believed the latter would be forced to surrender or be cut to pieces.

Gen. Price had crossed Gasconade River, en route for St. Louis. People everywhere were flocking to his support. It is believed he would have an army of 60,000 men before reaching St. Louis.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The Convention to-day abolished the *viva voce* system of voting, substituting the ballot, in the Legislature.

Mr. Burley, of Marshall, offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of all attorneys being made to take the oath of allegiance; also, allowing no person to sue in the Courts who is disloyal.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. No flags of truce had passed. The *S. R. Spaulding* had sailed for Hatteras.

The detachment of the New-York Fifth Regiment returned in the steamer *Star*, this morning, from the Eastern Shore. Secession is defunct there.

THE "RAT-HOLE" SQUADRON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 5.

The ship *Timor*, of the "Rat-hole" squadron," has returned here leaky. She put back when off Hatteras.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces to merchants and clerks doing business in the lower part of the City, also the citizens of Brooklyn and Jersey City, that he has opened a new Commercial Academy at No. 335 Broadway, Moffat's Building, where adults may receive strictly private lessons in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, &c. Cheap Writing classes for young men daily. Academies No. 335 Broadway, and No. 6 Fourth-avenue.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX IS STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.—Always something novel and cheap for the public. Buffalo robes is the idea now. Everybody should procure one of Knox's Buffalo Robes. They will outlast a half dozen blankets, and are a hundred per cent. more comfortable for camp life. Knox's Winter style of Hats is also ready. It is a beautiful fabric, worthy in every respect of Knox's well earned reputation. Knox, you know, holds out at 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets

Passengers Arrived.

In brig State of Maine, from Marseilles—Stephen Tuttle, Charles Rout, B. Cobal, Aug. Paula.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Arrived.

Bark Sanderson, (Br., of Sunderland,) Herbert, London 52 ds., in ballast to Ralli & Co.

Bark Irene, (Norw.,) Jules, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Neptune, (Br., of Falmouth,) Coch, Glasgow 54 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Cate, Marseilles Oct. 4, passed Gibraltar 13th, with mdse. to Thompson & Hunter. Nov. 19, George Oakley, a seaman, of Germany, fell overboard, and was drowned. Has had continual N. W. gales since leaving Gibraltar. Has split sails and received other damage.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br., of Belize, Hon.,) Stevens, Belize, Hon., Nov. 18, with mahogany to F. Alexandre & Son. Experienced heavy northerly winds most of the passage. Nov. 29, lat. 32 35, lon. 77 40, spoke brig C. H. Samson, 26 ds. from Tobasco for New-York, with foremast sprung.

Brig Sprite, Price, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., in ballast to Siffken & Ironsides. Has had continual N. W. and S. W. gales from the equator. Vessels left before reported.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para 42 ds., with Brazil nuts to E. L. Corning. Been 18 ds. N. of Bermuda with very heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Nial, Demerara Nov. 1, via New-London 3d inst., with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge. Has had continual gales the entire passage.

Brig Isabella, Hansfeldt, Para Nov. 5, with rice E. L. Corning.

Brig Cactus, (Br., of South Shields,) Pollard, Dublin 30 in ballast to order.

Brig Mary Alice, (Br.,) Hardy, Halifax 13 ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

WIND—During the day, S. W.; Sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Dec. 5—Steamship Ericsson. U. S. gunboat Rhode Island.

Dec. 4—Ships Mercury, Havre; Theobald, do.; E. S. Ponnell, Bristol; Belle Wood, Liverpool; Susan Fearing, London; Lizzie Homan, (Br.,) Liverpool. Bark Cascade, Trinidad. Brig Emily Fisher, St. Croix. Schr. Nueva Ex, (Span.,) St. Domingo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is fully competent to do chamberwork and waiting, or can take the entire charge of a baby, and can do plain sewing, and is willing and obliging in all her habits, and has no objections to go to Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country; has two years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game, soups, jellies, ice cream, all kinds of desserts and pastry, bread and biscuit also. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY NIGHT Dec. 5, between Broome and Amity, in Greene, Prince or Mercer sts., one Tube-Button, marked "Rob't Miller, No. 86 4th-av." The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same. ROB'T. MILLER.

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—SUITES OR single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, where but few boarders are taken. Location unsurpassed, and convenient to cars and stages. Best of references given and required.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK, AUTHOR OF SEVERAL Medical Books, will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery, at No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway.